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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20

(Ending 30th June 1920)

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No. 115-8 (B.

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1920

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1919-20 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1920.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area, Boundaries, Physical features and Population, } reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History, The Ruling Family, The System of Administration and Administrative Divisions, } will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's Movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about 6 days in September and for 7 days in October 1919. His Highness attended the Khedda operations at Karapur in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in December 1919, went on a visit to Bhatkal in the month of February 1920 and also visited Shimoga, Sagar, Jog, Kodachadri and Kallurkatte in the Shimoga district.

2. His Highness left Mysore on the 22nd March 1920, and, after visiting Poona, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Hardwar and Delhi and staying at Srinagar from the 30th March to 15th May 1920, returned to Mysore on the 23rd May 1920.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's Movements.

3. During the year, His Highness the Yuvaraja paid two visits to Northern India. On the first occasion, His Highness left Bangalore on the 3rd November 1919 and returned to Mysore on the 23rd November of the same year. On the second occasion, His Highness left Mysore on the 12th January 1920. His Highness stayed at Delhi from the 18th to the 22nd January 1920 in connection with the Princes' Conference and returned to Mysore on the 28th January 1920. His Highness left for Bombay on the 1st of March *en route* to England.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

4. Besides the usual visits to Mysore in connection with the Dasara and His Highness' Birthday celebrations, the Dewan visited Mysore and Karapur in December 1919 and January 1920 in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Mysore and the Khedda camp. He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Shimoga, Sagar, Kallurkatte and Bhatkal in February and March 1920. He visited Channarayapatna and Kolar in April and June 1920 respectively, in connection with the opening of a girls' school at Hindalahalli and a students' hostel at Yelagondahalli. The Dewan stayed for about a month at Ootacamund in April and May 1920.

5. Mr. A. R. Banerji, 1st Member of Council, was on leave and deputation and did not undertake any tour of inspection during the year.

6. As 1st Member of Council, Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao paid a visit to Hosur in July 1919 in connection with the inspection of the locomotives of the South

Indian Railway. He toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, visiting Closepet Division in the Bangalore district, Seringapatam, Antarsante, Kakankote and Krishnarajasagara Works in the Mysore district, Chikmagalur and Birur in the Kadur district and the district headquarter towns of Shimoga and Hassan during the months of September and October 1919. He also visited Tarikere and Sivasamudram during January and February 1920. As 2nd Member of Council, he toured in the Shimoga and Kadur districts between April and May 1920, visiting Shimoga, Kallurkatte, Sagar, the Marthur farm and Jog in the Shimoga district, Chikmagalur, Lingadahalli, Tarikere, Santaveri, Kottegere and Kadur in the Kadur district. He visited Nandi in May 1920 and Belur, Hassan and Kankanhalli in June 1920.

ii. Political.

Viceregal Visit.

7. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, paid a visit to the State from the 27th November to 12th December 1919, during which period he visited Bangalore City, Jog Falls, Mysore City, Seringapatam, Krishnarajasagara Works and the Kolar Gold Fields. Khedda (Elephant-catching) operations, tiger and bison shooting and angling were arranged for near Karapur for the entertainment of Their Excellencies. In all the places in the State visited by him, His Excellency was received with the loyalty and respect due to the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

The British Resident.

8. The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore till the 8th March 1920, on which date the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of the Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

9. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

Mysore and the War.

10. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers continued to remain in the Field up to the end of November 1919, when they received orders to return to India. During the above period, 3 more drafts of reinforcements were sent to the field. The Lancers embarked at Beirut and arrived in Bombay on the 25th January 1920. Owing to cases of influenza on board, the regiment underwent segregation at Deolali and arrived at Bangalore on the 13th February 1920. His Highness the Maharaja reviewed the Regiment on the 21st February 1920 and a public reception was accorded to the officers and men at the Lal-Bagh on the 25th February 1920. The Mysore Transport Corps also returned to Bangalore on the 29th February 1920 and were accorded a hearty welcome in the City Municipal Gardens.

Free contribution for War expenses.

11. The contribution to the War from the commencement to the end of June 1919 was about Rs. 74,32,946, exclusive of the extra expenditure incurred on the Mysore Imperial Service Troops deputed for active service. His Highness the Maharaja decided to forego the State's claim on the Imperial Government for the said excess expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 13,13,611, and the sum was treated as a further contribution to the War. During the year, a sum of £ 3,000 was contributed towards the "15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade Memorial Fund" for the erection of the War Memorial in Egypt or Palestine in commemoration of the services of the Brigade in the War. The total contribution up to the end of June 1920 was thus about 87¾ lakhs.

iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

12. As in the previous year, there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

13. The Dasara Session was held on the 6th October 1919 and six subsequent days, 259 out of 270 members being present. Two hundred and ninety subjects were discussed. Twenty interpellations were answered. Four members of the Representative Assembly were elected to the Legislative Council, six to the Mysore Economic Conference and two to the Finance Committee.

14. In December 1919, Government ordered (1) that the Second Session of the Assembly be held a few days prior to the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja every year, under the designation of the Birthday Session of the Assembly, (2) that it shall not exceed five days in duration and (3) that the subjects discussed shall not exceed 100, including those remaining over from the Dasara Session.

15. At the first Birthday Session held on the 25th May 1920 and four subsequent days, 197 members were present and 42 out of 99 subjects proposed were considered. The draft Budget for 1920-21 was discussed. Twelve questions received from members as interpellations were printed with replies thereto and distributed in the Assembly.

iv. The Mysore Economic Conference.

16. Government in July 1919 sanctioned the reconstitution of the Economic Conference from the 1st January 1920 and directed that Economic Development work be made an integral part of the functions of the Local Self-Governing Bodies and that the Economic Conference be made a permanent adjunct to the Administration, with a strong and compact central organisation, consisting of official and non-official members to advise upon questions of economic importance and to co-ordinate all activities to the best advantage. The reconstitution of the Economic Conference.

17. According to the re-constitution, the General Economic Conference consists of 100 members composed of (*a*) 75 members of Central Boards, (*b*) 8 Deputy Commissioners of Districts, (*c*) 2 elected members of the Legislative Council, (*d*) 2 elected members of the City Municipalities, (*e*) 4 elected members of Town Municipalities and (*f*) 9 others to be nominated to represent special communities and interests.

18. The General Economic Conference is to meet, as hitherto, in a session once annually during the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. The functions of the Conference will be purely advisory. It will have no administrative powers or functions and no control over finance. It will have the right of interpellation.

19. The old Standing Committee has been replaced by this Board with the Dewan as President, the Members of Council as Vice-Presidents, 10 Heads of Departments and 3 members elected by each of the Central Boards. The total number of members is limited to 20, excluding the President and Vice-Presidents. The Board meets once in 4 months. Economic Development Board.

20. In the place of the three Central Committees there will be, in future, 4 Central Boards, *viz.*, (1) a Board of Education, (2) a Board of Agriculture, (3) a Board of Industries and Commerce and (4) a Board of Chemical Research and Scientific Advice. The three Central Boards of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce have been so constituted as to provide for adequate representation of the agencies working in the districts, of the Representative Assembly and of other semi-official and private bodies in the State devoted to economic work. The number of members of each of the Boards exclusive of the Chairman is limited ordinarily to 22. The Boards will meet at least once in 2 months. The functions of the Boards will be the investigation of questions of economic interest, carrying on experiments, formulating schemes for improvement, collecting and spreading information of value by means of bulletins, lectures, etc., and generally advising the people in respect of the measures to be adopted for their material and moral welfare. The execution of schemes formulated by the Boards and approved by Government will rest with the executive departments of Government. The Boards are allowed full initiative and financial autonomy subject to budget provision. The Central Boards.

21. With regard to economic work in the districts, it was considered by Government to be no longer necessary to have separate District Committees and the functions of these committees were handed over to District Boards.

22. In the case of taluks, Taluk Progress Committees have ceased to exist and their functions have been delegated to Taluk Boards. The work of economic progress in villages will devolve on Village Panchayets.

23. The following are some of the more important subjects considered by the Board, on which the Board's recommendations have been submitted to Government for orders :— Board of Agriculture.

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(1) Relief of agricultural indebtedness.
(2) Settlement of criminal tribes.
(3) Increase of food crops.
(4) Provision of land for the landless classes.
(5) Development of tea cultivation.
(6) Establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank.

24. With a view to encourage fruit culture, four loans involving in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 9,000 were sanctioned for fruit growing during the year. The Horticultural School for training candidates was temporarily discontinued on the termination of its course in November 1919; and a sub-committee of the Board is investigating the question of co-ordinating the courses of horticultural and agricultural training. An officer of the Agricultural Department was deputed to Trichinopoly to study the methods of bee-keeping as obtaining there and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department for experimental work in this connection. Five leaflets were published during the year.

Board of Education.

25. Thirty-one subjects were dealt with by the Board during the year, the most important of them being:—

(1) Consolidation of all the existing schemes of scholarships for general education of boys, on a common basis of population, into two classes, *viz.*, merit scholarships and general scholarships;
(2) Recreation grounds in all municipal areas;
(3) Preparation of text-books on moral education;
(4) Re-organization of the scheme of practical instruction;
(5) Creation of a special trust for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes;
(6) Preparation of text-books on Heroes;
(7) Preparation of suitable text-books for religious instruction in schools according to a fresh scheme;
(8) A model play-ground at Bangalore;
(9) Teaching of hygiene and sanitation in all schools; and
(10) Memorandum on Education issued by Government and the several questions raised in it.

26. A Physical Culture Institute was opened and it did good work during the year. About 150 students underwent training in it. The tournaments in Indian games and wrestling organised by the Instructor of the Institute during the Dasara celebrations of October 1919 at Mysore elicited great appreciation from the public. The management of the two Home Industries Institutes in Bangalore and Mysore cities was transferred to the Industries and Commerce Department and that of the industrial classes to the Education Department. Four bulletins were issued and a compilation of the comparative educational statistics of Denmark and Mysore was also prepared.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

27. Fifty-five subjects were considered by the Board and final recommendations sent up to Government on 28 of them. The following are some of the more important subjects dealt with:—

(1) Development of lac industry.
(2) Establishment of modern Hindu hotels at Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Tarikere.
(3) Grant of certain facilities for starting an up-to-date furniture factory in the State.
(4) Establishment of an electric laundry in Bangalore.
(5) Re-organization of the Home Industries Institutes at Bangalore and Mysore.

28. A sum of Rs. 1,83,000 was sanctioned under the rules for the grant of hire-purchase and other *takavi* loans during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,819 was spent in investigating the possibilities of the manufacture of earth soda in the Mandya taluk and graphite deposits in the Heggaddevankote taluk. Three bulletins were published.

Conference work.

29. The eleventh session of the Conference was held in Mysore on the 1st June 1920 and two subsequent days. Of the 46 subjects included in the agenda, 14 were carried by a large majority, 31 referred to Central Boards and 1 was lost.

30. Both the English and Kannada editions of the Economic Journal were regularly published and a special number of the Kannada Journal was also issued in connection with the annual conference.

v. Important Administrative Measures of a General Nature.

Efficiency Audit Branch.

31. Parts II of the District Office Manual, the Taluk Manual and the Records Manual were issued during the year. The revision of the Excise Manual was completed and that of the Revenue Manual was undertaken. Five Manuals submitted by Heads of Departments were scrutinised and four passed for print.

32. Under the scheme of audit of office business, 23 offices were inspected by the Efficiency Audit staff, of which 5 offices were inspected for the second time. The working of the Disposal Number System in 4 offices was examined and the staff of those offices was trained in the correct maintenance of the registers.

33. Four issues of the *Mysore Blue Book Journal* were published during the year.

Local Self-Government.

34. The 8 District Boards, 77 Taluk Boards and 698 out of the 858 Village Panchayets, constituted under the provisions of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918, were in full working order during the year. Almost all the Local Boards had elected non-official Vice-Presidents and rules defining their duties and empowering the Boards to levy tolls were issued. The Local Bodies were entrusted with economic functions hitherto exercised by the District and Taluk Progress Committees of the Economic Conference. In order to ensure better progress in the sinking of drinking water wells in rural areas, the share of contribution by the raiyats was reduced from half to one-third. In the case of depressed classes, contribution was waived in full.

35. One hundred and two municipal councils were working during the year. Almost all of them had their own elected Vice-Presidents. The privilege of electing the President from among themselves was, for the first time, conferred on the Bangalore City Municipal Council. The Town Municipal Councils of Tumkur and Kolar also were permitted to elect non-official Presidents. All the Town Municipal Councils took steps to regularise the system of taxation and develop their resources on the lines indicated by Government. The election rules of Town and Minor Municipal Councils were in certain respects modified in the light of experience gained in their working.

vi. Miscellaneous.

Food Supply Operations.

36. The chief measures adopted in connection with the food control operations were :—

(1) Controlling the export of the principal food grains outside the State.
(2) Importing food stuffs from outside to supplement local stocks.
(3) Selling food grains through Government and Municipal depots and also through co-operative societies.

37. Thirty-one thousand and eight hundred tons of Burma rice were imported into the State during the year at a cost of 53 lakhs of rupees.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

i. Occupied Area and Tenure.

Extent of arable lands.

1. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,865,085 acres as against 18,861,218 acres during the year 1918-19. Of this, 1,416,181 acres were alienated lands held wholly or partly rent free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,448,904 of which 8,828,901 acres consisted of forest and uncultivable waste and the balance, *viz.*, 8,620,003 acres, constituted the area of land available for cultivation.

Area under occupation.

2. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,861,120 acres representing 91·2 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year, there was an increase of 21,310 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

3. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,065,552 with an area of 7,853,429 acres giving an average of 7·4 acres per holding.

ii. Land Survey and Settlement.

Original Survey and Settlement.

4. During the year under report, original measurement was carried out in one inam village in the Nagamangala taluk. Lands in eight inam villages in the taluks of Magadi, Hole-Narsipur and Challakere were classed, the total survey numbers dealt with being 519, measuring 3,441 acres.

Revision Survey.

5. Six measuring establishments were employed during the year on resurvey work, which was carried out in nine taluks, *viz.*, Hassan, Channapatna, Manjarabad, Heggaddevankote, Krishnarajpete, Seringapatam, Mysore, Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta. The operations in these taluks extended to 661 villages, consisting of 78,825 fields with an area of 604,142 acres or 944 square miles. In addition to this, miscellaneous sub-division work outside the scope of the regular resurvey operations was carried out in 117 villages of the Nelamangala, Arsikere, Koppa and Chiknayakanhalli taluks.

Reclassification.

6. Reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands extended to 24,516 fields with an area of 53,211 acres in 569 villages. Out of these, 2,157 fields situated in the Malnad portion of the Manjarabad taluk were dealt with under the malnad special rules.

Survey Maps.

7. The maps of 400 resettled villages and of 27 inam villages were printed and issued during the year, leaving a balance of 291 to be printed and issued. Maps of 414 villages were reprinted to replenish exhausted stock. The total number of maps issued during the year from the Department was 6,662.

Potgi Settlement.

8. Revision of *Potgi* based on collections under revised assessments was effected in certain villages of Dodballapur, Channagiri and Kunigal taluks and the Narasimharajpura sub-taluk. The decennial revision of *Potgi* was effected in respect of eleven taluks and of a portion of the Kolar taluk. The remuneration payable to village officers in three inam villages was settled and the decennial revision of *Potgi* in fourteen inam villages was also dealt with.

Cost of the Department.

9. The total cost of the Department for the year was Rs. 2,09,946 as against Rs. 1,85,084 in the previous year, the increase being due to the enhancement of fixed travelling allowance to field officers while in camp and the grant of fixed batta and allowance to the field establishments under the reorganisation scheme.

10. The original survey operations have been completed in all the villages of the State. A survey training class for imparting preliminary instruction to recruits for the post of measurers was opened in August 1919. General.

iii. Land Revenue.

11. The extent of assessed land granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes during the year was as shown below:— Alienation.

	A.	G.
(1) For new village sites and for village extensions ...	351	0
(2) For other purposes, such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	924	0
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of *gokattes*, etc.	19	0
(4) For the improvement of roads	21	0
Total ...	1,315 acres.	

12. An extent of 29,808 acres assessed at Rs. 36 091 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 29,532 acres assessed at Rs. 26,937 was relinquished during the year, as against 27,579 and 10,426 acres respectively in the previous year. There was a net increase in the cultivated area of 276 acres assessed at Rs. 9,154. Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

13. Exclusive of inam villages and *jahgirs*, the area under cultivation or the net area cropped during the year was 6,193,136 acres as against 5,887,520 acres in 1918-19. Of this, 787,354 acres were devoted to the cultivation of paddy and sugar-cane as against 681,270 acres in the previous year. Area under cultivation.

14. The actual demand of the State under land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,11,31,875 as against Rs. 1,09,47,184 in 1918-19. Inclusive of the arrears of previous years, the total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,31,72,719 as against Rs. 1,24,47,942 in the previous year. Out of this demand a sum of Rs. 1,28.752 was partly remitted and partly written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,30,43,967 as the net demand. Land Revenue Demand.

15. The collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,18,73,104, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,70,863 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 91·0 per cent as against 83·2 in the previous year. Collections.

16. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 121,735 as against 115,000 in the previous year. The majority of them were as usual merely demand notices. The amount of arrears collected by the issue of mere notices was Rs. 13,64,221 as against Rs. 10,52,072 in 1918-19 or 92·3 of the total amount of Rs. 14,77,546 realised through coercive processes. Coercive processes.

17. The number of cases in which land revenue was remitted by means of Revenue money orders during the year was 2,107, the amount involved being Rs. 29,156 (excluding certain taluks) as against 1,581 involving Rs. 20,666 in the previous year. The largest use of the system was as usual made in the Mysore district. The Revenue money order system which had been sanctioned as a temporary measure was, on account of its popularity, made permanent with effect from the 1st May 1920. Revenue Money order system.

iv. Inam Settlement.

18. During the year under report, three land inams comprising 20 acres and 25 guntas assessed at Rs. 48-8-0 were newly confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 6-8-0. Eighteen minor land inams in Government villages were resumed to Government on account of which the inam revenue was reduced by Rs. 71-7-0, while there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 179 under land revenue in the shape of assessment. One malnad cash inam of the value of Rs. 5-10-0 was also resumed to Government. Original work.

Revision of quit-rent.

19. Two whole inam villages and seventeen minor inams were revised during the year. The net result of the revision was an increase of Rs. 234 in the combined quit-rent.

Registers and title deeds.

20. The number of quit-rent registers prepared during the year was forty for resumed and struck off cases. Besides these, forty-eight supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements and two final title deeds for minor inams in Government villages were issued.

General.

21. The Inam Department, which existed as a separate unit, was amalgamated with the Survey Department from July 1919.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

1. The Legislative Council was reconstituted during the year, the number of additional members being raised from 21 to 30. Of these thirty members, four are selected on the result of the election by members of the Representative Assembly as before, eight are appointed for districts, one member being elected for each district by persons eligible to vote for members of the Representative Assembly, one member is appointed on the result of the election by the Fellows of the Mysore University and the remaining members are selected by nomination from among officials and non-officials.

2. Orders were passed during the year for the selection of two non-official members of the Legislative Council to the Finance Committee, one being by election and the other by nomination. The Legislative Council was also allowed to return two members to the Economic Conference as reconstituted.

3. The reconstituted Council met for the first time on the 25th March 1920.

4. There were seven bills pending consideration before the Legislative Council at the beginning of the year, *viz*,

(1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.
(2) The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill.
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.
(4) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884.
(5) The Mysore Income Tax Bill.
(6) A Bill for the regulation of traffic and the preservation of the surface of public roads and places in Mysore.
(7) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.

To these, six more were added during the year, *viz.*,

(1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.
(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(3) A Bill to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918.
(4) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
(5) The Mysore Census Bill.
(6) A Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.

5. A list of the laws passed during the year is given in Appendix II and their subject matter is indicated below.

6. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, and the Bill to amend the Village Offices Regulation, 1908, which were pending the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of the previous year, received His Highness' sanction during the year. The Termination of the present War (Definition) Regulation, the Regulation to amend the Mysore Railways Regulation and the Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, were passed into law under section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

B. Legislative Enactments.

LAWS PASSED.

7. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.*—By this Regulation, power is taken to frame rules for the discussion, at any meeting of the Legislative Council, of any matter of general public interest.

Regulation VI of 1919.

Regulation VII of 1919.

8. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.*—Under the Code of 1888, apppointments to certain subordinate grades in the Revenue Department required confirmation by Government; and, when the Revenue Commissioner was appointed, an executive order was issued in 1906 that in respect of the second proviso to section 20 of the Code, legal sanction of the Government might be obtained by sending half yearly lists to Government. The power of appointment to these offices has now been delegated to Deputy Commissioners. The second proviso to section 20 has therefore been deleted by section 1 of the Regulation. Powers under section 39 of the Code were hitherto exercised by the Revenue Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioners are more in touch with communal requirements of their districts and the Revenue Commissioner passes orders on proposals for the assignment of lands for special communal purposes, more as a matter of routine. By section 2 of the Regulation powers under section 39 of the Code are delegated to Deputy Commissioners.

Regulation VIII of 1919.

9. *A Regulation to amend the Village Offices Regulation, 1908.*—In pursuance of the order of Government in connection with the decentralisation of work in the Revenue Department, greater control is given by this Regulation to the district authorities in the matter of granting leave to and of appointing, fining, suspending, dismissing and removing village officers under the Regulation.

Regulation IX of 1919.

10. *The Termination of the present War Definition Regulation.*—Some of the Regulations passed in the State in connection with the War are due to expire at the end of six months from its termination. Provision is made in this Regulation for fixing the date of such termination on the lines of the Government of India Act, V of 1919.

Regulation X of 1919.

11. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Railways Regulation, 1894.*—This Regulation introduces certain amendments necessitated by the amendments to the corresponding Act of British India.

Regulation XI of 1919.

12. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.*—By this Regulation the maximum strength of the Legislative Council is raised from twenty-one to thirty, with a view to increase the number of non-official members and to allow to each district and to the Mysore University direct representation on the Legislative Council.

Regulation XII of 1919.

13. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884.*—This Regulation introduces certain necessary amendments to the Regulation of 1884, in order to give effect to the decision of Government to have only one grade of pleaders.

Regulation I of 1920.

14. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.*—By section 1 of this Regulation the enrolment of a soldier or follower who has not obtained a regular discharge is made penal. Section 62 of the original Regulation was silent as to when a second sentence should be taken to commence in case the Court did not make an order to that effect. Provision is made for such cases by section 2 of the amending Regulation which lays down that all sentences of imprisonment awarded by a Court Martial shall commence on the day the original proceedings were signed by the Court, provided that the Court may direct that the sentence may commence after the expiry of a previous sentence. Under the Mysore Military Regulation, as it existed, persons sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for more than three months had to be dismissed from service. The corresponding provision in British India has since been changed and, under section 3 of this amending Regulation, it is now declared that such imprisonments do not by themselves involve dismissal. By section 4 of the Regulation power is taken to extend the provisions of the Mysore Military Regulation to the Palace Troops.

Regulation II of 1920.

15. *The Mysore Census Regulation, 1920.*—This Regulation is intended to provide for necessary matters connected with the taking of the Census of 1921.

Regulation III of 1920.

16. *The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.*—This Regulation is intended to provide for the systematic inspection of steam boilers in the State. Every boiler must be used only on the grant of a license authorising its use. Provision has also been made for taking necessary steps to prevent accidents.

Regulation IV of 1920.

17. *The Mysore Highway Regulation.*—There is, at present, no statutory provision for the control of heavy traffic on provincial roads. By this Regulation, power is taken to frame adequate rules to regulate such heavy traffic.

18. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.*—The Excise Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1905 recommended, among other matters, that provision for the control of denatured spirit should be made in the local Excise Regulation. This Regulation introduces amendments to the Regulation of 1901, in order to carry out the recommendations of the Excise Committee as well as to bring the Regulation into line with the Madras Abkari Act, as amended up to date, on which it is based. Provision is also made for the appointment by local authorities, empowered by Government in this behalf, of advisory boards for fixing the number and location of shops. Regulation V of 1920.

19. *The Mysore Income Tax Regulation.*—This Regulation provides for the levy of income tax in Mysore on incomes, other than agricultural income, above Rs. 2,400 per annum. It closely follows the British Indian Act. Regulation VI of 1920.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in Force.

20. The following paragraphs give a brief summary of the exact scope of the rules or notifications passed during the year under each of the various enactments noted in the margin. Rules under Acts and Regulations.

21. Rev. D. David of Marikuppam and Rev. D. Bankapur of Hassan were granted licenses under sections 6 and 9 of the Act to solemnise marriages within the Mysore State, outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station. (1) The Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872.

22. Revised morphia rules and opium rules were issued under the Act. (2) The Opium Act, I of 1878.

23. Mr. Nagaraja Rao Purnaiya, minor elder son of Mr. Narasinga Rao Purnaiya, was declared to be the *Jahgirdar* of Yelandur in succession to the late Mr. Narasinga Rao Purnaiya. (3) The Yelandur Jahgir Regulation, I of 1885.

24. Certain alterations and corrections were made in the explosives rules published in 1918. (4) The Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888.

25. (*a*) Revised and consolidated rules were issued under section 38 of the Code for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases in the State. (5) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*b*) The resurvey and resettlement of certain *sarvamanya* villages belonging to Sri Chatturbhuja Pattabhi Ramaswami temple at Hole-Narsipur was ordered.

(*c*) The Sub-Division Officer of Nanjangud was invested under section 120 of the Code with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for the recovery of certain arrears on lands under Palace management.

(*d*) The provisions of chapters viii to x of the Code were extended to the jodi village of Anduganahalli in Kolar taluk and to certain jodi villages in the Devanhalli and Nelamangala taluks.

(*e*) Amendments were issued to rules 7 and 70 and chapter vii of the Land Revenue Rules and the forms specified in the appendices were also amended.

26. The Dewan of Mysore was authorised under section 9 of the Regulation to sign, on behalf of Government, the bonds of the conversion loan of 1919-20 by impressing with the stamp *facsimile* of his signature. (6) The Government Securities Regulation, IX of 1894.

27. The stamp duty payable on all deeds of gift, settlement, trust or other transfers in favour of the University of Mysore and the duty chargeable on an unattested instrument evidencing an agreement relating to hypothecation of moveable property to secure repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan were remitted. (7) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

28. (*a*) Eighteen blocks were constituted State Forests under section 17 of the Regulation in the districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kadur. (8) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) Certain areas in the Jagalur taluk of the Chitaldrug district and Devanhalli taluk of the Bangalore district were constituted village forests and the village forest, established at Sathgondhalli in Krishnarajpete taluk in 1916, was cancelled.

(*c*) Revised rules were issued defining the privileges of the raiyats in the Malnad in regard to the use of forest products from District Forests.

(9) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

29. (*a*) Officers were appointed under section 4 for the administration of the Regulation and their powers and jurisdiction were also defined.

(*b*) Rules were framed under section 16 to regulate the disposal of the exclusive privilege of retail vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs and for the disposal of licenses for the vend of *Akkibhoja* or rice beer.

(*c*) Revised rules were also issued for the disposal of the exclusive privilege of selling toddy in shops and for the grant of licenses for sale and for tapping toddy producing trees.

(*d*) Revised rules were issued under section 29 of the Regulation for the manufacture, sale, etc., of arrack and other country spirits and also to control the sale of country beer in the State. The foreign liquor rules were amended with a view to take power to fix the minimum retail prices at which they can be sold.

(*e*) A form was prescribed for payment of items of excise revenue realised into the Treasury.

(*f*) New rules were also framed to regulate the cultivation of ganja, hemp and the manufacture, sale, etc., of ganja.

(10) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

30. Rule 42 (*c*) (1) of the rules under the Regulation was amended in order to provide for the maintenance of minute books by registering officers.

(11) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

31. Vaccination was declared compulsory for various periods within the limits of 14 municipalities and rule 3 of the rules under section 2 (1) of the Regulation was amended.

(12) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

32. (*a*) The constitution of six municipal councils was revised. A portion of the Mahajena village in the Harihar sub-taluk was constituted a periodical municipality for three months every year under the control of the Harihar municipality.

(*b*) Rule 3 of the minor municipal council election rules and rule 5 of the town municipal council election rules were amended.

(*c*) The Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore were invested under section 145 (2) with the powers specified in clause (*c*) of sub-section 3 of section 145.

(13) The Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

33. (*a*) Rules were framed for the election of eight non-official members of the Legislative Council by persons eligible to vote for members of the Representative Assembly, one being returned by each district, and for the election of one non-official member by the Mysore University.

(*b*) Rules were framed to regulate the discussion of matters of general public interest at meetings of the Legislative Council and the rules for the asking of questions were amended.

(14) The Village Offices Regulation, IV of 1908.

34. Certain additions were made to rules 61, 65 and 66 of the rules under the Regulation.

(15) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

35. Tank Panchayets were constituted in respect of three tanks.

(16) Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

36. Rules were issued to provide for the grant of duplicate permits to ply motor vehicles for hire and for the grant of a duplicate license to drivers in case of their loss or destruction.

(17) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

37. Five village courts were established and the village court at Hulikal in the Turuvekere sub-taluk was abolished. The village courts at Kanatur and at Tarur were given jurisdiction over a group of certain surrounding villages.

(18) The Mysore Arbitration Regulation, I of 1917.

38. The Regulation was made applicable to the districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

(19) The Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation, VI of 1917.

39. Herambapur in the Tirthahalli taluk and Avadi in the Sagar taluk were declared infected with *Koleroga* of arecanut and rules were issued for the treatment and control of the disease.

40 (*a*) The public holidays for the year 1920 were notified. Saturday the 19th July 1919, Saturday the 13th December 1919, Monday the 24th May 1920 and Saturday the 5th June 1920 were declared additional public holidays. (20) The Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VII of 1917.

(*b*) Mr. W. C. Rose, Manager of the Bank of Mysore, was appointed a Notary Public for the city of Bangalore and Sub-Registrars were appointed *ex-officio* Notaries Public in their respective jurisdictions Rules were also framed for the guidance and control of Notaries Public.

41. Certain additional forms were prescribed to the schedule attached to the rules specified in sections 77, 84 and 87 of the Regulation. (21) The Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917.

42. Rules 3 E and 3 F regarding the prohibition of use, otherwise than as currency, of any current gold or silver coin and the dealing in current coin at a premium were cancelled and rule 3 B was amended in order to take power to control the transportation of controlled food stuffs from one place to another within the State. (22) The Defence of India Regulation, I of 1918.

43. (*a*) Deputy Commissioners of Districts were appointed *ex-officio* presidents of District Boards, privilege being given to District Boards to elect their Vice-Presidents. (23) The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918.

(*b*) Rule 6 (*b*) of the election rules of taluk boards was amended.

(*c*) Rules were framed to regulate the levy of tolls on public roads and bridges vested in district boards.

(*d*) Rules were also issued for the levy of taxes by village panchayets.

44. (*a*) Various officers were invested with the powers of a Collector or Commissioner under the Regulation and their respective jurisdictions were also defined. (24) The Income-Tax Regulation, VI of 1920.

(*b*) Foreign associations carrying on business in Mysore were declared under section 2 (7) of the Regulation to be companies for the purposes of the Regulation.

(*c*) Rules were issued under section 43 of the Regulation for the carrying out of the purposes of the Regulation.

(*d*) Certain classes of income were exempted under section 44 of the Regulation from liability to the tax.

ii. Military.

45. Major (now Lt. Col.) B. Chamaraj Urs, Sirdar Bahadur, succeeded Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., in the command of the State Troops from the 1st July 1919. General.

46. The Military Force of the State consisted of two regiments of Cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three regiments of Infantry and one bullock train of Imperial Service Transport Corps. Force.

47. The sanctioned total strength including medical and veterinary officers, farriers and ward orderlies was 3,485 consisting of 1,025 in the Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Horse, 1,893 in the three regiments of Infantry and 567 in the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Sanctioned strength. (Appendix III.)

48. The actual combatant strength on the 30th June 1920 was 3,397. The actual combatant strength of the Imperial Service Lancers was in excess of the sanctioned strength by six commissioned officers, six non-commissioned officers and 170 rank and file and that of the Imperial Service Transport Corps was in excess of the sanctioned strength by 4 commissioned officers, 25 non-commissioned officers and 199 rank and file the excess in both these units being supernumeraries awaiting demobilization. The actual strength of the Mysore Horse fell short of the sanctioned strength by three non-commissioned officers and 11 rank and file and that of the Infantry Regiments by 6 commissioned officers, 21 non-commissioned officers and 137 men. The actual number of combatant officers and men in each branch of the service including supernumeraries is shown below:— Actual strength. (Appendix III.)

Description	Commissioned Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Men
Cavalry	47	141	894
Infantry	54	363	1,231
Transport Corps ...	17	111	539

Composition of the Force.

49. Out of the total number of 1,194 officers and men including non-combatants and supernumeraries in the cavalry regiments, 496 were Muhammadans and 505 Mahrattas; of the total strength of 1,715 officers and men in the Infantry regiments, 676 were Muhammadans and 139 Mahrattas and of the total number of 822 officers and men in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 399 were Muhammadans and 69 Mahrattas.

Duties on which employed.

50. The Imperial Service Lancers and the Imperial Service Transport Corps who were away on active service returned to Bangalore in February 1920. In addition to the usual detailing of the detachments from the Imperial Service Lancers, Imperial Service Transport Corps and the Infantry to Mysore for special duty in connection with the Dasara festivities and His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday, they were also despatched to Mysore, Karapur, Jog and the Kolar Gold Fields during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the State. The reliefs of the infantry guards over the taluk treasuries were, as usual, carried out.

51. Up to the end of November 1919 three drafts of reinforcements numbering one officer, 84 rank and file and 36 followers from the Imperial Service Lancers and two drafts comprising an officer, 52 rank and file and 18 followers from the Imperial Service Transport Corps were sent to the Field. During the year one officer, 14 rank and file and 3 followers of the Imperial Service Lancers and one officer, 10 rank and file and 4 followers of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were invalided home. The officers from the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps, that were deputed from the Depots of these regiments to London for the Peace celebrations, returned to Bangalore in October 1919.

Efficiency.

52. The discipline of the several units was generally good. The Imperial Service Lancers, who continued to remain on active service till the end of November 1919, received orders to return to India. At Kantara, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief General Allenby of the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces inspected the Regiment and conveyed his thanks. The undermentioned message was sent by Brigadier General Harbord on the eve of the departure of the Regiment to India:—

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Mysore Lancers. This is the last opportunity I shall have of seeing you together as a Regiment and before you go I wish to thank you one and all most sincerely for your loyal support and the whole-hearted way in which you have co-operated with me on all occasions. Not only has the gallantry you have displayed in the Field been beyond all praise, but in camp and in the lines, your sense of discipline and obedience to orders have set a fine example to all. You take back with you a record second to none and your reputation has reached every corner of the British Empire. You are now going back to your homes and your family. I wish you all good luck in the future, every happiness and a long life to enjoy the honors and rewards you have so well deserved. First as your Senior Special Service Officer and afterwards as your Brigadier I have been more intimately associated with your Regiment than with any other in the Brigade and I am extremely proud of my association with such a splendid Regiment."

53. The following complimentary message was received by the Officer Commanding, Imperial Service Lancers, from the Adjutant-General in India in January 1920.

"On your return to India from the Field Service overseas, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief extends to you and all ranks under your command his heartiest welcome and congratulates all on the gallantry and devotion which they have displayed."

54. On the arrival of the Regiment at Bangalore, a special review of the Lancers was held on 21st February 1920 at which His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to address a few words of welcome to the Regiment. Public receptions by the citizens of Bangalore were accorded to the Lancers and the Transport Corps. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops did not inspect the Regiment during the year.

Honours and Awards.

55. Among the honors and awards conferred on the officers and men of the Imperial Service Lancers and Imperial Service Transport Corps, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) In the Imperial Service Regiment, Resaldar Hayathulla Khan was awarded a 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur. Indian Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to 16 non-commissioned officers and sowars. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to award 2nd Class Distinguished War Service Medals of the Ganda Bherunda Order to Resaldars Mahomed Hussain Khan and Ananda Rao Bhosley and Jamedar (now a Resaldar) Mir Turab Ali. A 3rd Class Medal of the same Order was awarded to Jamedar Limbaji Powar. Eighteen non-commissioned officers and 12 sowars were the recipients of 4th Class Medals of the same Order.

(2) In the Imperial Service Transport Corps, Subedar Hanumantha Rao was awarded an I.D.S. Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field by the British Government and a 3rd class Distinguished War Service Medal of the Ganda Bherunda Order by His Highness the Maharaja. Subedar Khairuddin was admitted to the Order of British India, 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

The Imperial Service Lancers.

56. The Regiment in the Field was exercised in all kinds of mounted and dismounted drill, musketry, military exercises—staff rides and all military sports. The recruits and reinforcements at the Depot were similarly exercised under the supervision of the Chief Commandant with the aid of Captain F. Logan, M.C., Officiating Inspecting Officer. In the Riding School 3 officers, 3 farriers, 239 sowars and 73 remounts were under training. Of them, 3 farriers, 168 sowars and 35 remounts were discharged, leaving 3 officers, 71 sowars and 38 remounts at the end of the year.

The arms at the late depot of the Regiment and those brought back from the Field were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer on the 15th December 1919 and on the 2nd and 3rd March 1920 respectively. Fifty-six sword bayonets were found unserviceable, the other arms being either serviceable or repairable regimentally or in the arsenal. When the Regiment was in the Field, some officers, non-commissioned officers and men were sent to the Instructional Classes held at Cairo, Alexandria and Haifa and they obtained the best results and certificates. One Jamedar and a few non-commissioned officers were detailed for the combined musketry and bayonet training classes held at Meerut. Some of these were instructors and the others students. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops conveyed his thanks to the Government for the excellent work of the instructors and of the candidates. Three Probationers and a Jamedar attended the Brigade equitation class at Bangalore and passed out successfully. Two sowars attended the 9th Divisional signalling class at Bangalore and one was successful. The two farriers deputed to the Punjab Veterinary College for being trained in hot and cold shoeing were successful in the examination.

On the 1st July 1919 there were at the Depot 253 horses to which were added 56 by purchase, 492 from the Field, 2 from the Government Stables, one from the Palace Stables and one presented by His Highness the Maharaja. Deducting 134 casualties that occurred during the year, a balance of 671 horses was left as the strength of the Regiment at the close of the year. There were also 85 mules and one camel on the 30th June 1920.

The Mysore Horse.

57. The Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and squadron drill, lance and sword drill, musketry, etc., under the supervision of the Chief Commandant aided by the Commandant and instructors. The officers and non-commissioned officers who had been attached to the depot of the Imperial Service Lancers as instructors were withdrawn in February 1920 as also the detachment kept at Bangalore for orderly and other duties. Detachments were detailed to Shimoga and Bowringpet for special duty during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in November and December 1919. In the Riding School attached to this Regiment, there were 104 recruits and 29 remounts at the beginning of the year and 66 recruits were added bringing the total number to 170 recruits and 29 remounts. Of these, 94 recruits and 3 remounts were discharged, leaving a balance of 76 recruits and 26 remounts at the close of the year. The number of horses at the Depot at the commencement of the year was 270 to which 56 were added bringing the total to 326. Deducting 36 casualties, there remained 290 horses at the close of the year.

Infantry.

58. Four hundred and twenty-six recruits were enlisted in the 3 Regiments of Infantry. Consequent on the termination of the War and the demobilization of a

large number of men from the Mysore Imperial Service Units and the Indian Army, recruitment in the Mysore Infantry was brisk. Casualties in this branch of service amounted to 253. The recruits and men stationed at district headquarters were regularly drilled by the Commanding Officers with the aid of instructors. At Bangalore and Mysore, trained sepoys and recruits continued to be exercised in musketry practice. In addition to the usual detachments that were detailed for special duty during the Dasara and Birthday festivities, detachments from all the three Regiments were concentrated at Bangalore and then taken on to Mysore for special duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Mysore and Bangalore. In view of the heavy charges for making up the new blue uniform of the 3rd Regiment, issues thereof were made free even in the case of officers.

The Transport Corps.

59. Till the return of the Corps to Bangalore, all recruits enlisted in the Depot were given preliminary training in drill and duties as usual. On the return of the Corps on the 29th February 1920, drill and training of field returned men were temporarily suspended. One Lance Duffedar was detailed from the Corps to undergo special training in the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and passed out successfully. One Duffedar and a Lance Duffedar with 31 drivers received instruction in the Imperial Service Lancer's Hospital in First Aid and sanitation. The strength of the Corps on the 1st July 1919 consisted of 46 riding ponies, 16 draught ponies, 30 mules and 856 bullocks to which 2 ponies transferred from the Government Stables and a colt were added, bringing the total number to 951. Deducting 179 casualties, there were 772 animals in the Corps at the close of the year. The total number of transport carts on the 30th June 1919 was 327 which included six unserviceable carts. There were eight ambulance carts.

Military Stores.

60. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the several units of the State Force and the Palace Troops. The Mobilization Store of the Imperial Service Units kept in the Military stores was reported to be in good condition.

Expenditure.

61. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 23,43,062 as against Rs. 18,06,551 in the previous year as noted below: —

		1918-19	*1919-20*
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Headquarter establishment	82,693	88,070
2.	Imperial Service Regiment	4,68,036	9,61,619
3.	Mysore Horse	1,84,679	1,62,072
4.	Infantry Regiments	2,50,895	2,68,833
5.	Imperial Service Transport Corps	3,65,351	5,62,888
6.	Military Stores	8,421	8,664
7.	Superannuation and Retired allowances	1,04,986	1,04,727
8.	Palace Military	1,14,000	1,14,000
9.	Military Works	63,644	58,518
10.	Miscellaneous	1,63,846	13,671
	Total ...	18,06,551	23,43,062

Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

62. At the beginning of the year under report there were on the Farm 14 stallions, 144 mares and 111 foals. There were no additions to the stock of stallions during the year. The additions under the other two heads consisted of 6 mares and 37 foals inclusive of transfers between the classes of mares and foals. The casualties, including deaths, sales, presents and transfers between the classes of mares and foals, etc., comprised 1 stallion, 18 mares and 23 foals. There thus remained 13 stallions, 132 mares and 125 foals at the end of the year.

63. The approximate value of live-stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 1,37,979 as against Rs. 1,32,194 in 1918-19.

Cost.

64. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 1,03,244 against Rs. 65,599 during 1918-19, the abnormal increase over the previous year's figures being mainly due to the high prices of gram and fodder.

General.

65. The number of Government and private mares covered at the Farm during the year was 127 and 83 respectively against 154 and 92 in the preceding year and the percentage of successful births to mares covered was 21·42 against 30·06 in the previous year. Seven thorough bred foals from the Farm were sold at Calcutta

for Rs. 19,300 at an average price of Rs. 2,757 as against Rs. 2,603 realised in 1918-19.

iii. Police.

Constitution.

66. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force during the year was 916 officers and 5,322 constables as against 908 officers and 5,316 constables in the previous year, the increase being due to the creation of additional appointments of 4 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 4 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector to the Railway Police and one Duffedar and 6 constables for Arkalgud town and to the abolition of two posts of Probationary Inspectors. Details of the total sanctioned strength of officers and men are shown in Appendix IV. The temporary force of 116 officers and 249 men was increased during the year to 121 officers and 287 men. The increase is due to the sanction of (1) temporary staffs for the Special Magistrates' Courts newly opened at Hunsur, Nanjangud, Mandya and Tarikere and for lock-up and other duties at these places and at French Rocks and (2) a temporary out-post at Nandi.

67. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the Regular Police:—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1918-19		1919-20	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	23	172	21	163	22	163
Gold Fields Police	50	307	49	304	49	307
Total ...	73	479	70	467	71	470
City Police, Bangalore	59	308	58	307	58	280
City Police, Mysore	47	275	46	267	46	215
Total ...	106	583	104	574	104	495
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	178	12	180
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including the Police Training School.	38	4	33	4	32	4
Bangalore district	89	544	88	528	88	533
Kolar district	81	434	78	425	79	426
Tumkur district	87	592	86	586	86	568
Mysore district	79	436	78	414	78	416
French Rocks circle	46	278	42	270	42	264
Hassan district	71	396	69	385	70	395
Shimoga district	87	479	85	475	85	474
Kadur district	57	380	56	377	56	375
Chitaldrug district	89	534	86	524	87	497
Total ...	724	4,077	701	3,988	703	3,952
Grand Total ...	916	5,322	888	5,207	890	5,097
Temporary Force ...	121	287	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Police Training School.

68. One hundred and sixty-one constables underwent training in two batches of six months duration each. Of these, 131 passed the final examination. There were two classes, one in English for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and the other in Kannada for Station House Officers. Eighteen and 30 students underwent training in these classes, of whom 12 and 27 respectively passed the final examination.

Preservation of order.

69. The Criminal Investigation staff was, in addition to its usual work, employed in helping the investigation of a double murder case in the Heggaddevankote taluk, (2) a dacoity case in the village of Giddanhalli in the Chikballapur taluk, (3) a forgery case in the Executive Engineer's office, Hassan, and (4) a case of false balance-sheets submitted by the Government Security Life and Marriage Insurance Company Ltd., Mysore. The staff was also engaged in making enquiries in regard to factious spirit in the Akkur range of the Channapatna taluk and in helping the investigation of cases connected with counterfeiting of coins and currency notes in the Hassan district, Bangalore City and in the Nidasale village of the Kunigal taluk.

Prevention of crime.

70. The total number of K. D.'s borne on the registers of the several districts and cities was 1,955. Two convicted persons were ordered by magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Out of the 42 cases involving 104 persons proceeded against for vagrancy and bad character during the year, 23 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal or discharge and 15 were pending at the end of the year.

Investigation of crime.

71. Seven hundred and nineteen heinous cases were reported during the year as against 721 in the previous year. Amildars conducted investigations in 39 cases against 55 in 1918-19.

Cognizable cases. (Appendix V.)

72. Eight thousand four hundred and fifty-nine cases were reported during the year and 6,058 were pending at the beginning of the year, bringing the total number of cognizable cases to 14,517 as against 12,972 in the previous year. Of these, 18 cases were transferred to the British Police and investigation was refused in 276 cases. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four cases were declared by magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable; 1,355 were returned as undetectable, 54 were struck off on A Form and 132 cases were either withdrawn or compounded. Of the remaining 10,728 cases, 3,162 ended in conviction and 1,142 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 6,424 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 2,254 cases were pending with the magistracy on A Form, 2,096 on B Form and 2,074 were actually pending investigation with the Police at the close of the year against 2,197 in the previous year.

Arrests.

73. The number of persons arrested by the Police was 7,884 against 7,644 in the previous year. Including 4,017 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the Police had to deal with 11,901 persons. Of these, 224 were released by the Police and 68 by magistrates without trial, 4,315 were convicted, 2,596 were acquitted or discharged, 6 escaped, 13 died and 139 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 4,540 in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

74. The number of serious offences against the person dealt with during the year was 1,287 against 1,148 in the previous year. Further particulars regarding specific offences like murder, etc., are furnished in Appendix VII.

Non-cognizable cases.

75. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by magistrates was 11,273 involving 23,157 persons against 10,404 involving 21,215 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,965 cases involving 3,515 persons ended in conviction.

Village Police.

76. The Village Police arrested 126 persons in 60 cases during the year against 94 persons in 79 cases in 1918-19. Of these, 67 persons were convicted, 21 acquitted, 27 released by the Police and 11 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Previous convictions.

77. Out of the total number of 1,865 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 121 persons as against 179 in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases. (Appendix VI.)

78. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 3,90,181 against Rs. 3,71, 096 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 1,25,852 or 32·3 per cent against Rs. 1,28,456 or 34·6 in the preceding year.

Processes.

79. The total number of processes received for service and executed by the Police were 167,315 and 142,127 respectively against 154,903 and 129,019 in the previous year.

Inspection.

80. The Inspector-General of Police inspected all the District Police offices including the offices of the Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. and Railways and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mysore City, 9 Taluk Police offices, 12 investigating centres, 3 sub-stations and 10 out-posts. The Deputy Commissioners visited 45 investigating centres, 13 sub-stations and 15 out-posts. The Superintendents of Police inspected 126 investigating centres, 113 sub-stations and 193 out-posts. Three investigating centres, 16 sub-stations and 53 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger print.

81. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-five slips were received for tracing the antecedents of persons as against 2,345 in the previous year. Of these, 472 slips were traced against 431 in 1918-19. The finger print expert attended the Courts and gave evidence in 20 criminal cases and 17 civil suits.

His written opinion was sought in 8 criminal cases and 27 civil suits as against 5 and 34 in the preceding year. The expert delivered nine lectures to the students of the Police Training School on the finger print system.

Arms Regulation.

82. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1919 was 18,154 as against 18,426 in the previous year. Twenty-five prosecutions, involving 25 persons were launched for violation of the provisions of the Regulation, of which 16 ended in conviction, 8 were awaiting trial and one case was pending Police investigation at the end of the year. The one case which was awaiting trial at the end of the previous year ended in conviction. Neither guns nor ammunition were manufactured during the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

83. The number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation during the calendar year 1919 was 221 against 250 in the previous year. There was only one case of contravening the rules involving three persons instituted in the Kadur district, the result being an acquittal.

The Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

84. In 4 cases, 14 persons were prosecuted for violation of the provisions of this Regulation, of which 2 cases involving 7 persons ended in conviction and the remaining two cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

85. One hundred and twenty-seven juveniles were prosecuted during the year against 22 in the previous year, of whom 3 were convicted and sentenced to fine, 1 was acquitted, 112 were warned as first offenders and the remaining 11 were under trial at the close of the year.

Rewards. (Appendix IV.)

86. The total number of officers and men rewarded by promotion was 21 against 58 in the previous year and the number of those that were given money rewards was 222 against 231. Rewards amounting to Rs. 675 were given by private individuals in token of appreciation of Police services.

Punishments. (Appendix IV.)

87. The total number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally increased from 1,810 in the previous year to 2,519 in the year under report. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight of them were punished for breaches of departmental rules and the rest for other offences.

Expenditure. (Appendix IV.)

88. The cost of the Police administration during the year was Rs. 14,54,803 against Rs. 13,40,153 in the previous year.

General.

89. Besides the usual guard and escort duties and deputation to Mysore for Dasara and Birthday festivities, detachments of the special reserve Police were sent to Karapur, Jog and the Kolar Gold Fields during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Mysore in November and December 1919. The detachment sent to Shimoga during the previous year for the capture of the notorious Kanneswara Rama continued there until he was captured in August 1919.

90. A detachment of 40 men with the necessary complement of officers was permanently located in Mysore.

91. The Superintendents of Police of the Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga met in conference the Superintendents of Chittoor and Dharwar, that of French Rocks, the Deputy Superintendent, Coimbatore, and that of Bangalore the Superintendent of Police of the Anantapur district and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Penukonda. The Superintendents of Chitaldrug, Kolar and C. I. D. and Railways attended the Superintendents' meeting at Guntakal.

92. Ten officers and eleven men were deputed to Bombay to undergo training in the regulation of street traffic.

iv. Extradition.

Extradition.

93. Fifty-eight persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903, during the year. Of these, 21 were British subjects, 33 subjects of the Mysore State and 4 subjects of the Jodhpur State. Including the 32 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 90 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 17 were convicted, 10 acquitted and 1 discharged, leaving 62 under trial at the end of the year.

94. Two hundred and ninety seven persons were surrendered to the British and other authorities for trial during the official year 1919-20. Of these, 39 were British subjects and 258 subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 30 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 267 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were known only in 6 cases, of which 4 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal.

v. Criminal Justice.

Courts.

95. The number of criminal courts in the State excluding the Chief Court was 130 as against 135 in 1918-19. Of these, 3 were Sessions Courts, 3 Assistant Sessions Courts, 8 District Magistrates' Courts, 19 First class Magistrates' Courts, 34 Second class Magistrates' Courts, 18 Third class Magistrates' Courts and 45 Bench Magistrates' Courts. The decrease in the number of courts is due to the introduction of the scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions in the Mysore and Kadur districts during the year.

Offences reported.

96. The number of offences reported was 24,328 against 21,812 in 1918-19. Of these, 33·2 per cent related to offences affecting the person which mainly consisted of criminal force and assault and hurt, 29·3 per cent to offences against property consisting chiefly of theft, criminal trespass and mischief, 23·6 per cent comprised offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 21,103 or 86·7 per cent as against 18,615 or 85·3 per cent in the previous year. Of the offences returned as true, 15,583 were under the Indian Penal Code and 5,520 under special and local laws. Of the former, 2,285 or 14·7 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,939 or 13·4 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

97. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 20,618 of which 17,589 or 85 per cent were disposed of, leaving 3,029 cases pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 17,458 or 84·7 per cent of the cases brought to trial. District Magistrates disposed of 17 (including 8 cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code) and the courts of Session 114 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates was 50·4 days, by the District Magistrates 9·2 days and by the courts of Session 43·6 days. Of the 114 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 95 were tried with the aid of assessors and 4 with the aid of jury.

Number of persons brought to trial.
Appendix VIII.

98. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 36,132. Of these, 7,988 were arrested by the police, 1,341 were brought before the courts on warrants and 26,803 on summons. Inclusive of persons remaining under trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons dealt with during the year was 44,752. Cases involving 35,324 persons or 78·9 per cent of the total number were disposed of leaving 9,428 persons at the end of the year. The courts of Session disposed of cases relating to 294 persons, District Magistrates to 34 and other Magistrates to 34,996 persons.

Results of trial.
Appendix VIII.

99. Of the persons involved in the cases disposed of, 25,885 or 73·2 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 23,371 or 76·3 per cent and 8,919 or 25 per cent were convicted as against 6,895 or 22·4 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 330 were committed or referred to the courts of Session, 115 died or escaped or were transferred to other provinces, cases involving 7 persons were struck off, one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 59 were dealt with under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 8 under the circular orders of the Chief Court.

Punishments.

100. Of the persons convicted, 14 were sentenced to death, 35 to transportation, 2,526 to imprisonment, 6,730 to fine and 97 to whipping. In 9 cases involving 15 persons, sentences of death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. In the cases of 6 persons the sentences of death were confirmed, in the case of one person the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life, while in the case of 7 persons the sentence was reversed and the accused were ordered to be set at liberty. One case involving one person was pending at the close of the year.

101. Seven persons who were sentenced to death, one person who was sentenced to transportation for life and 4 persons who were sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment submitted memorials to His Highness the Maharaja for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. All the memorials except those of two persons who were sentenced to death and which were pending at the end of the year were rejected.

102. Of the 2,561 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation, 26·2 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 62·1 per cent to imprisonment over 15 days but not exceeding six months, 10·5 per cent to imprisonment over six months but not exceeding two years, 2·1 per cent to imprisonment over two years but not exceeding 7 years, ·08 per cent to imprisonment for over 7 years and 1·4 per cent to transportation. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 5,407 out of 6,730, the fines imposed were Rs. 10 and under, in 1,176 cases over Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50, in 130 cases over Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 and in 17 cases over Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500. No fine exceeding Rs. 500 was imposed during the year. The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 71,598 out of which a sum of Rs. 59,684 was realized during the year. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,541.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

103. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 473 involving 939 persons. Of them, 454 were discharged and 227 convicted, leaving 258 persons at the end of the year.

Witnesses.

104. The number of witnesses who attended the courts of Magistrates was 121,530 against 115,281 in the previous year. Of these, 116,373 were detained for one day, 4,442 for two days, 507 for 3 days and 208 for 4 days and more. The number of witnesses actually examined was 50,628 as against 43,809 in the previous year. Besides these, 1,267 witnesses were examined in sessions cases against 1,058 in 1918-19. The total amount of allowances paid to witnesses examined before Magistrates and at sessions trials was Rs. 4,832.

Appellate Courts.

105. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 15.

Appeals.
Appendix IX.

106. Including the 101 cases pending from the previous year; there were for disposal duing the year 770 appeals involving 1,394 persons. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 141 appeals, the courts of Session 132 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers with 497. In 50 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 256 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 94 they were modified, in 231 the sentences were reversed, in 13 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered and in one case security for keeping the peace was ordered under section 106 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were 125 cases involving 257 persons pending disposal at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

107. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 76·8 days against 45·6 days in 1918-19, in the courts of Session 53·8 days against 36·2 days and in the courts of District and other Subordinate Magistrates 63·4 days against 31·7 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

108. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with cases involving 1,280 persons. In the case of 300 persons the applications were rejected, in the case of 431 persons the sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 6 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 80 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in the case of 47 persons the sentences were reversed and in the case of 23 proceedings were quashed. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 159 persons. Cases involving 8 persons were referred for revision to the Chief Court and cases involving 226 persons were pending trial at the end of the year.

Receipts and charges.

109. The receipts during the year of courts subordinate to the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 1,03,710 against Rs. 81,667 and the charges to Rs. 2,31,254 against Rs. 3,10,666 in the previous year. The increase under receipts is due to the realization of a large amount of fine and the registration of a large number of non-cognizable offences and the decrease under charges to the reduction in the number of Assistant Commissioners and Amildars who were exercising Criminal jurisdiction and the moiety of whose pay wa debsited to 'Courts.'

European British subjects.

110. Ten European British subjects were tried during the year. The cases of 7 persons ended in conviction and the cases of 3 in acquittal. An enquiry was held in the case of one person who was committed to the High Court of Madras.

vi. Civil Justice.

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

111. The total number of Civil Courts during the year, excluding the Chief Court, was 26 as against 27 in the previous year, the temporary second Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam having ceased to exist from the 24th of December 1919. A special Bench consisting of the Chief Judge and an additional judge of the Chief Court was constituted during the year for the disposal of certain appeals. The Bench sat from the 18th July to 16th August 1919. The number of Village Courts opened during the year was five.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value. (Appendix X.)

112. The number of original suits instituted in the subordinate Courts was 39,711 as against 34,224 in the previous year. As usual the Munsiffs' Courts dealt with the largest number of original suits, *viz.*, 22,086 ordinary suits and 13,228 small cause suits as against 18,416 and 11,695 respectively in the year 1918-19. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, the institutions consisted of 593 ordinary suits and 3,723 small causes as against 559 and 3,494 respectively in the preceding year. In the District Courts the number of original suits instituted was 81 as against 60 in the year 1918-19. Out of the 22,760 ordinary suits, 19,662 or 86·3 per cent related to money or movable property and the rest, *viz.*, 3,098, to title and other matters.

113. Out of the 16,951 small cause suits, 12,373 were based on contracts in writing, 1,023 on contracts not in writing and 995 on accounts stated; while 139 were for money had and received, 1,955 for price of goods sold, 29 for wages, etc., 15 for damages for breaches of contract, 289 for rent, 109 for recovery of movables or their value and 24 for damages.

114. In 570 or 2·5 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the money value ranged as follows:—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage to total number
Not exceeding Rs. 100	9,807	43·1
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	11,458	50·3
Above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000	837	3·7
Above Rs. 5,000	88	·4

115. Among small cause suits, 1,413 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 11,605 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 2,949 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 984 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 1,046, 10,327, 2,915 and 901.

Disposal of suits. (Appendix X).

116. The number of suits pending disposal at the beginning of the year under report was 14,705 (exclusive of six suits transferred from one court to another). Adding to this the number of suits instituted during the year, *viz.*, 39,711 and 1,289 refiled and remanded suits, the total number of suits for disposal was 55,705, consisting of 34,504 ordinary suits and 21,201 small cause suits. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 21,070 against 19,541 in the year 1918-19. Of these, 350 or 1·7 per cent were disposed of without trial and 15,165 or about 72 per cent without contest; 5,554 or 26·4 per cent were decided after contest and one by reference to arbitration. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 16,270. Of these, 387 were disposed of without trial, 1,351 were compromised, 1,867 were decreed on admission, 10,348 were decreed *exparte*, 188 dismissed *exparte* and 2,129 were disposed of after contest. The total number of suits thus disposed of was 37,340, leaving 18,365 suits pending at the close of the year. Of these, 16,293

were pending at the Munsiffs' Courts, 1,942 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 130 in the District Judges' Courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 195·8 days in 1918-19 to 214·8 days, while that of contested ordinary suits fell from 481·5 days to 480·4 days. The average duration of uncontested ordinary suits rose from 75·9 days to 81·2 days.

Miscellaneous Cases.

117. Including 2,311 miscellaneous cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 8,840 cases for disposal during the year as against 8,022 in the year 1918-19. Of these, 749 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,388 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 153 for review of judgment, 369 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 5,181 cases related to other matters.

118. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was 6,008 and the number pending at the close of the year was 2,832.

Execution of decrees. (Appendix XI).

119. Including 15,163 execution cases pending at the close of the year 1918-19, the number of applications for execution of decrees was 53,969, against 47,052 in 1918-19. Of these, 36,701 were disposed of, leaving 17,268 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 57·7 against 60·8 in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 1,635 cases and movables in 184 cases. The number of persons arrested was 1,124, while the number actually imprisoned was 105. The amount realised on execution proceedings was Rs. 16,53,417 as against Rs. 10,12,907 in 1918-19.

Insolvency applications.

120. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 591 against 475 in 1918-19. Of these, 179 were granted, 127 were rejected, 54 were withdrawn and the remaining 231 were left pending at the end of the year. Receivers were appointed in 33 cases. The gross realisation from the assets of the insolvents was Rs. 64,025 against Rs. 26,820 in 1918-19 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 19,017 against Rs. 14,391 in the year previous.

Frist appeals in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges. (Appendix XII).

121. The number of appeals filed in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 692. Adding to this, the number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, 423 (excluding 34 appeals transferred from one court to another and including one readmitted appeal omitted in the previous year's return), the total number of appeals for disposal was 1,115 in all the three divisions. Of these, 559 were disposed of as against 660 in the previous year, leaving 556 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court. (Appendix XII).

122. Two hundred and forty-six appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 356 appeals were filed during the year, bringing the total number of appeals for disposal to 551 as against 431 during the year 1918-19, exclusive of 51 appeals transferred to the Court of the District Judge of the Bangalore Division. Of the 551 appeals, the number disposed of was 154 as against 185 in the previous year, while the number left pending at the end of the year was 397 against 246 in the preceding year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals. (Appendix XII).

123. The aggregate value of first appeals retained in the Chief Court was Rs. 2,11,496 as against Rs. 1,82,201 in the year 1918-19, giving an average value of Rs. 690. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 1,210 and the average cost to the parties Rs. 129. The general average duration of appeals was 353·3 days as against 234·8 days in the preceding year in the Chief Court, 270·6 against 207 days in the District Judges' Courts and 329·5 against 165·7 days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Second appeals. (Appendix XII).

124. The number of second appeals filed during the year was 170 as against 146 in 1918-19. The aggregate value of these appeals was Rs. 44,000 as against Rs. 32,891 in the previous year.

125. The average value of each appeal filed during the year was Rs. 259. Including 111 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of second appeals for disposal was 281 as against 243 in the previous year. Of these, 96 were disposed of as against 132 in the year 1918-19. Their average cost and general average duration were Rs. 47 and 274·2 days as against Rs. 40 and 216·5 days in 1918-19.

Miscellaneous appeals. (Appendix XII.)

126. Including 35 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court was 88 as against 76 in

the previous year. Of these, 39 were disposed of, leaving 49 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 126 against 115 in 1918-19. Of these, 76 were disposed of, leaving 50 pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

127. The total number of processes issued was 253,098 and the realisations on account of fees and the cost of process establishment amounted to Rs. 1,35,106 and Rs. 98,494 respectively.

Receipts and expenditure.

128. The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,87,215 and Rs. 5,47,290 respectively. The increase in receipts is attributed to the increase in the number of cases instituted and in that of legal practitioners enrolled and that under expenditure to the entertainment of temporary and permanent establishments in some of the courts, increase in the pay of the presiding officers owing to their promotion to higher grades and to special allotments towards the purchase of law books for all the courts.

General.

129. The libraries of the several courts were preserved in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge at Mysore. The Puisne Judges inspected the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge at Bangalore and the Munsiffs' Courts at Chikmagalur and Narasimharajapura. All the other Subordinate Judges' Courts were inspected by the respective District Judges.

vii. Prisons.

(*Calendar year 1919.*)

Number of Jails and Lock-ups. (Appendix XIII).

130. The number of Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year was 80 as in the preceding year.

Prison population.

131. There were 1,256 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight were admitted during the year as against 11,089 during 1918, bringing the aggregate Jail population to 15,134. Of these, 13,791 were discharged from all causes, leaving 1,343 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners increased from 1,203 to 1,336.

Convicts.

132. Of the total number of prisoners, 4,745 were convicts against 3,764 in the preceding year, the numbers directly committed and those in transit being 3,807 and 938 respectively. Of these, 3,895 left or were removed from jails and lock-ups, leaving 850 at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 865·5 as against 877·1 in the preceding year.

Under-trial prisoners.

133. The number of under-trial prisoners who were detained in jails and lock-ups in the course of the year was 10,224 as against 8,221 in the previous year. Of these, 9,740 either died or escaped or were removed and there were 484 in detention at the close of the year as against 419 in the year 1918. The daily average number of this class of prisoners was 461·9 as against 319 in 1918 and the average period of detention was 16 days as against 14 in the previous year.

Classification and employment of convicts.

134. Of the 2,982 direct admissions during the year, 2,854 were men and 128 women. Classified according to religion, 2,436 were Hindus, 363 were Mahomedans, 73 Christians, 4 Buddhists and Jains and 106 belonged to other classes. 503 were able to read and write, 89 merely to read and the remaining 2,390 were illiterate. The bulk of this class of prisoners, *viz.*, 1,448 of the men, were agriculturists.

135. Of the convicts available for work, 89 were employed as prison officers, 104 as prison servants and 206 on manufactures.

Nature of the sentence.

136. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 346 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,611 to rigorous imprisonment, 18 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 7 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. One thousand four hundred and forty-three had not more than one month's imprisonment.

Re-committals and juvenile offenders.

137. Out of the convicts admitted during the year, those who had been previously convicted were 348 as against 141 during the previous year. Of these, 205 had one previous conviction, 76 had two convictions and 67 more than two convictions. The number of juvenile offenders admitted during the year was 35 of whom 6 had been previously convicted.

138. The total number of prison offences during the year was 253 against 287 in the previous year. In 210 of these, minor punishments were inflicted and in 43 major punishments. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 21 cases. Prison offences.

139. Out of the total number of 3,895 convicts who died, escaped or were removed or discharged during the year, 916 were transferred to other jails, 113 were released on appeal, 2,303 on expiry of sentences, 233 under remission rules, 290 on other grounds and 25 on bail; 1 was surrendered to the British authorities, 1 escaped, 1 was executed and 12 died. Discharges.

140. Of the 233 convicts released under the remission rules embodied in the Jail Manual, a life term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 46-8-0, the average gratuity earned by the convicts during the year being Rs. 3-2-1 against Rs. 3-0-5 in the previous year. Remission rules.

141. Of the 8 convicts that remained uncaptured at the end of the previous year one was recaptured. Of the two prisioners who escaped during the year, one was recaptured. Escapes and recaptures.

142. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals during the year was 617, giving a daily average of 14·9 against 844 with a daily average of 27·2 in the previous year. The number of deaths among convicts during the year was 12 against 35 during 1918. Health of prisoners.

143. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour during the year was Rs. 14,016 against Rs. 19,772 in the previous year. Prison Earnings.

144. There were 165 civil prisoners during the year inclusive of the 12 that remained at the commencement of the year. One hundred and fifty six of these were discharged and nine remained in prison at the close of the year. Civil Prisoners.

145. Exclusive of the outlay on account of the construction and repair of buildings, the gross expenditure on prisons was Rs. 1,56,979 against Rs. 1,15,351 in the previous year. Expenditure.

146. The average gross cost per head during the year was Rs. 117-6-11 against Rs. 95-13-8 in the previous year, the net figures being Rs. 106-3-3 and Rs. 79-6-9 respectively. Average cost per head.

147. The particulars of expenditure are given below :— Details of expenditure.

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	47,251	35 5 7
2	Dieting charges	89,324	67 4 7
3	Hospital charges	1,379	1 0 6
4	Clothing and bedding charges	4,490	3 6 1
5	Sanitation charges	789	0 9 5
6	Charges for moving prisoners	3,387	2 8 6
7	Charges for live stock, tools, etc....	18	0 0 3
8	Other charges	10,341	7 11 10
	Grand Total ...	1,56,979	117 · 6 11*

*N. B.—This figure is obtained by dividing the total cost by the daily average number of prisoners, *viz.*, 1336·71.

148. Gardening, weaving and other industries were carried on in the Bangalore Central Jail and the District Jail at Mysore. With a view to introduce improvements, the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail was deputed to visit the Jails at Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore to study the manufactures carried on in those Jails. The proposals submitted by him in this connection are under consideration. Industries in Jails.

149. The arrangements made for giving religious and moral instruction to convicts in the two Jails worked satisfactorily and the prisoners who were able to read were allowed books in their leisure hours. Religious and Moral Instruction in Jails.

150. As an act of clemency and grace and as one of the measures for celebrating the auspicious occasions of the signature of Peace and the birth of a son to Special releases and remission of sentences.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to direct the special release of a number of prisoners and the remission of a portion of the sentences of other prisoners in all the lock-ups and jails in the State on the 19th and 29th of July 1919.

viii. Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

151. The number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices remained the same as at the end of the previous year, *viz.*, 60 and 18 respectively.

Registration of documents (Appendix XIV.)

152. The total number of documents registered during the year was 152,217 as against 116,551 in 1918-19. Of those, 148,180 related to immovable property and comprised 124,077 compulsorily registrable and 24,103 optionally registrable documents. Of the rest, 3,066 related to movable property, 969 were wills and 2 authorities to adopt. There was thus an increase of 35,661 or about 30·6 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with the previous year. The increase was noticeable in all the districts and in all classes of documents. This all round increase is attributed to the introduction of the Transfer of Property Regulation, favourable seasonal conditions, increased commercial activity, absence of epidemic diseases and a large number of marriages and other celebrations necessitating borrowing on the security of immovable property.

Financial results (Appendix XV.)

153. The income of the department rose from Rs. 2,47,127 in 1918-19 to Rs. 3,34,402 during the year under report, the excess being 36 per cent. The expenditure rose to Rs 1,40,085 from Rs. 1,29,500 in 1918-19, the increase being mainly due to the revision of the scale of establishment and the appointment of additional clerks in some of the Registration offices, the grant of grain compensation and war allowances, the supply of furniture to some of the offices and the rise in the price of articles of stationery.

Offences.

154. During the year under report, one person was ordered to be prosecuted for having committed the offence of fabricating and using false evidence. Of the six persons that were ordered during 1918-19 to be prosecuted for false personation, two were fined Rs. 50 each or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month, two were sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months each and the remaining two died.

Inspection.

155. All the Sub-Registry offices in the State except that at Seringpatam were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General or by the District Registrars or by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration offices. All the eight District Registry offices were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year.

General.

156. The following were the important changes introduced during the year in the Registration Laws :—

(*a*) Rule 42 (*c*) (1) of the Registration rules was amended so as to allow entries in Minute books being made, in the offices of the District Registrars, by the head clerks of the offices instead of by the District Registrars themselves, such entries being initialled by the District Registrars; (*b*) a provision was made under Rule 54 by which the Survey, or Municipal or *Khaneshumari* number of the property was directed to be entered against the same in a separate column in the Descriptive Index and (*c*) all the Sub-Registrars in the State were appointed *ex-officio* Notaries Public within the jurisdiction of their respective Registration sub-districts.

ix. Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

157. The number of municipalities in the State continued to be 102 as in the previous year, excluding Sringeri which remained a non-Regulation municipality. A periodical municipality was also constituted in the Harihar sub-taluk for three months every year during February, March and April.

Elections.

158. General elections for the reconstituted municipal councils were held in 14 municipalities and 93 candidates were duly elected for 94 seats thrown open for election. Only 40 per cent of the voters on an average took part in these elec-

tions. The attendance at the elections in most of these municipalities was generally fair.

Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

159. The Presidentship of the Bangalore city municipal council, which was for some years past held by a non-official gentleman nominated by Government, was for the first time thrown open for election among the Municipal Councillors with effect from the 1st February 1920 and a leading merchant was elected President. The city municipal council of Mysore and the town municipal councils of Kolar and Chikmagalur continued to be presided over by non-official gentlemen appointed by Government. The privilege of electing their Vice-Presidents from among non-official members was availed of by a larger number of town and minor municipal councils during this year, while non-official Vice-Presidents were appointed to the city municipal council of Mysore and 14 minor councils.

Constitution of Municipal Bodies.

160. On the last day of the year, there were on the municipal bodies 1,367 members of whom 542 were elected by rate-payers and other electors and 825 were nominated by Government. Of the latter, 327 were salaried servants of Government.

Meetings and attendance.

161. Sixty-three of the municipal bodies met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, during the year. The average attendance of members was 1·7 among officials and 8·6 among non-officials or 10·3 in all, against an average strength of 13 members for each municipal body.

Rules and Bye-laws.

162. Only a few municipal councils showed good progress in framing rules and bye-laws and the chief among them, sanctioned by Government during the year, were the following:—

(1) Bye-laws under the Vaccination Regulation for the Nanjangud and Tyamagondlu municipalities.

(2) Bye-laws regulating (*a*) taxes on vehicles and animals, (*b*) water-supply and (*c*) for scraping grass in Kolar.

(3) Bye-laws relating to the construction of buildings and other structures in Nanjangud.

(4) Bye-laws relating to conservancy and sanitation in Harihar.

(5) Bye-laws regulating water-supply in Davangere.

(6) Rules defining the powers of the President and the Vice-President in Nanjangud.

Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

163. The levy of taxes on vehicles and of octroi on cocoanuts, kerosene oil and other articles in the Mulbagal municipality was sanctioned during the year. The levy of oil mill tax in all the municipalities in the State was abolished with effect from the 1st July 1919 and with a view to regularize Municipal taxation and develop their resources, the levy of a professional tax in lieu of the *Mohatárfa* shop and oil mill taxes and of taxes on vehicles and animals in lieu of cart-tax was sanctioned during the year.

Financial condition.

164. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,99,461. The income and expenditure during the year, as contrasted with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

Items	1918-19 Rs	1919-20 Rs.
INCOME—		
1. Municipal rates and taxes	10,94,437	12,70,720
2. Realizations under special acts	47,478	42,329
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	2,35,987	6,52,096
4. Grants and contributions	1,01,674	1,45,536
5. Miscellaneous	75,471	54.038
6. Public debt	5,70,262	4,21,302
Total ..	21,25,309	25,86,021

EXPENDITURE—	1918-19 Rs.	1919-20 Rs.
1. General Adminstration	1,92,017	2,37,853
2. Public safety	1,04,770	1,10,626
3. Public Works executed by the P.W.Department...	49,869	68,275
4. Do do by the Civil Department...	4,33,787	4,03,741
5. Public health and convenience	5,44,360	5,73,051
6. Public Instruction	37,467	32,347
7. Contributions	7,076	12,422
8. Miscellaneous	1,37,649	2,47.723
9. Public Debt	5,44,479	8,87,336
Total ...	20,51,474	25.73,374

Investments.

165. The only municipal councils that made any investment of their surplus funds during the year were those of Tumkur, Tiptur, Hunsur, Saligrama and Davangere.

Incidence of taxation.

166. The incidence of taxation in the Bangalore city was Rs. 5-2-0 and in the Mysore city Rs. 2-10-9. In other municipalities it ranged from Rs. 0-5-4 in the Sivane municipality in the Tarikere taluk to Rs. 7-4-0 in the Saklespur municipality.

Water-supply projects.

167. The project for improving water-supply to the Tyamagondlu town sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 3,710 is reported to be nearing completion. Two projects at a cost of Rs. 48,361 were sanctioned for improving the feeder to the tank and for constructing a masonry conduit for water-supply in the Chintamani town. An estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 for improving the water-supply to Chamrajanagar town was sanctioned, a moiety of the cost namely Rs. 4,000 being debited to the funds of the temple at the place. The projects for the supply of water to the towns of Saligrama and Malvalli were ordered to be abandoned owing to the poor resources of the municipalities concerned. A revised estimate for Rs. 1,02,622 was sanctioned by Government providing for additional fountains and house connections in the Shimoga town, a moiety of the cost being borne by Government and the balance raised by the Shimoga municipal council by floating a loan of 6 per cent debenture bonds. The amalgamation of the Davangere water works with that of the Harihar municipality for 18 months was ordered by Government, owing to the insufficiency of water-supply in the Harihar town.

Special schemes for Sanitary Improvements.

168. A scheme was sanctioned during the year for the diversion of the sewage of the Nelamangala town from flowing into the drinking water tank, at a cost of Rs. 6,030.

Bangalore City Improvements.

169. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee was reconstituted during the year and its strength was fixed at 12, of which the Chairman and six members were nominated by Government while the Vice-Chairman and the remaining four members were elected by the city municipal council. The work done by the Committee since its inception was reviewed and the policy of Government in regard to the works to be carried out in future was enunciated. Some of the important improvement works that were in progress during the year were the new general market, the shifting of the Bamboo Bazaar and the laying out of the new Visvesvarapuram extension. The total outlay incurred on the above works during the year was Rs. 3,33,515.

Mysore City Improvements.

170. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board continued to be presided over by a non-official chairman, who was also the President of the city municipal council. The trustees of the Board met 11 times during the year. The expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 5,16,726 of which Rs. 2,91,285 was spent on acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 1,88,499 on drainage and sanitary works, Rs. 35,215 on establishment charges and Rs. 1,727 for survey and other incidental charges. One hundred and forty properties were acquired and 116 demolished during the year. No fresh loans were sanctioned during the year for housebuilding and improvement purposes as sufficient funds were not available for making provision therefor in the budget. The total demand on account of the instalments due was Rs. 48,092, of which Rs. 17,418 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,674 un-collected at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds.

171. In addition to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were, as in previous years, 8 District Boards, one for each of the 8 districts and 77 Taluk Boards for each of the 77 taluks and sub-taluks in the State. Of the 858 Village Panchayets, notified under the new Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918, only 698 actually worked during the year. **Number of Local Boards.**

172. The strength of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was, as in the previous year, 15, consisting of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members. The Board met in all 8 times and the average attendance (official and non-official) was 4·5 and 6·12 respectively. **Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.**

173. There were on the last day of the year on the 8 District Boards 301 members, of whom 60 were *ex-officio* members, 202 elected by Taluk Boards, Municipal Councils and other recognised Associations and the rest nominated by Government. All the District Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance thereat was 6 officials and 20 non-officials or in all 26 against the average sanctioned strength of 38 for each Board. **District Boards.**

174. In all the 77 Taluk Boards there were 1,264 members on the last day of the year. Each of these Boards met on an average 7 times during the year. Twenty-six Boards did not meet the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The average attendance at the meetings was 2·4 officials and 7·3 non-officials or 9·7 in all, against the average sanctioned strength of 16 for each Taluk Board. **Taluk Boards.**

175. The panchayets consisted, on the last day of the year, of 484 official members and 3,312 non-official members against the total strength of 3,958 members. Out of the 698 panchayets formed, only 32 met the prescribed number of times during the year. **Village Panchayets.**

No non-official President was elected or appointed during the year. But the privilege of electing the non-official Vice-President was availed of by all the District Boards and almost all the Taluk Boards in the State.

176. The income and expenditure under the main heads of account, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement.— **Financial Condition.**

Items	Receipts	
	1918-19	1919-20
	Rs.	Rs.
76% of the Local Cess on Land Revenue ...	8,58,073	7,43,721
Railway Cess	2,68,851	3,02,898
House and Mohatarfa Taxes	3,50,711	3,74,769
Tolls and Ferries	37,416	35,569
Drinking water wells	53,558	75,128
Miscellaneous	3,26,143	3,19,952
Total ...	18,94,752	18,52,037

Items	Expenditure	
	1918-19	1919-20
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works executed by the Public Works Department	4,45,191	5,25,806
Public Works executed by Civil Departments ...	1,09,240	1,13,340
Administration and Collection	88,503	95,149
Public Health, etc.	2,66,065	3,44,402
Drinking water wells fund	96,049	89,083
Miscellaneous	99,263	1,00,982
Total ...	11,04,311	12,68,762

177. The higher receipts during 1918-19 were due to the adjustment in the accounts of that year of the realisations of the local cess on excise revenue due to the District Board of Bangalore in the previous year. The decrease under receipts during the year under report is due to the non-receipt of the State grant in some of the districts towards the drinking water wells fund and to the low realisations under local and railway cesses in the Kadur district. There was an increase in the expenditure due to the debit of Rs. 85,749 on account of the construction of Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway line included under "A. Public Works," to the payment of Rs. 5,000 being the contribution payable by the District Board of Chitaldrug to the District Library building at the place and also to the payment of grain compensation and war allowances to the District Board establishments.

District Board Railways.

178. The collections on account of the loan for the construction of the Shimoga District Board Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 17,331, while the total collections up to the end of the year came up to Rs. 2,65,337 against the subscribed capital of Rs. 7,66,150. The amount of collections of the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway loan from the commencement up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,39,975 against the subscribed capital of Rs. 2,96,929, while the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 19,975. The total amount paid by the Chitaldrug District Board up to the end of June 1920 for railway work came to Rs. 1,17,261 including Rs. 85,749 paid during the year. The whole line is expected to be opened for goods traffic by the 1st January 1921.

Rural water-supply.

179. Two hundred and seventy-four drinking water wells were completed and a sum of Rs. 83,736 was spent during the year. One thousand and fifteen wells were under construction at the close of the year. The progress in the execution of well works continued to be slow owing to the paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors and delay in recovering cash contributions from the villagers. In order to ensure better progress in the sinking of drinking water wells which were urgently required all over the State, the contribution leviable from the raiyats was reduced from one-half to one-third and, in the case of depressed classes, the work was ordered to be done at the cost of the Government wherever urgently required.

Working of the Sanitation Rules.

180. The Village Sanitation Rules were in force in 12,109 villages under the control of the District Boards. Of the 241 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 139 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 431 were levied from them. In the Sanitary Board area of the Kolar Gold Fields 83 persons were convicted out of 135 persons prosecuted for breach of the Sanitary bye-laws.

Cattle shows and Exhibitions.

181. Cattle shows were held at 14 places during the year. Cattle shows and Industrial Exhibitions were also held at Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug respectively as adjuncts to the District Conference.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

i. Season and Rainfall.

Season and rainfall.

1. The average rainfall for the year was 40·56 inches as against 29·24 inches in the previous year and 38·07, the average of 47 years from 1870. Thus there was an increase of 11·32 inches as compared with the previous year and an increase of 2·49 inches as compared with the average rainfall for the previous 47 years. The *mungar* rains were inadequate in parts of the Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga districts. The *hingar* rains being plentiful, most of the tanks received a full supply. The Vanivilasa Sagara (the reservoir at Marikanve) filled and discharged during the year for the first time since its construction. The rainfall was on the whole good and favourable for agricultural operations. There was considerable increase in the area cultivated with paddy and ragi. Hence the markets were fairly well supplied though the prices of food grains continued to rule high. The comparatively better harvests realised during the year had little or no effect on the prices which are not entirely dependent on local produce but are affected by the conditions which govern the world's market. The import of Burma rice by the Government kept down the price of local rice and thus rendered appreciable relief to the poorer classes. The total quantity of Burma rice imported by Government amounted to 31,800 tons, valued at Rs. 53 lakhs. It was stored and distributed to the public in 62 depots.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1919 to September 1919	Average	October 1919 to March 1920	Average	April 1919 to March 1920	Average
Bangalore	27·9	21·7	8·5	9·1	36·4	30·8
Kolar	25·1	19·0	11·0	9·0	36·1	28·0
Tumkur	24·2	18·0	8·0	7·7	32·2	25·7
Mysore	20·0	18·5	8·7	9·4	28·7	27·9
Hassan	32·6	28·8	9·7	9·7	42·3	38·5
Shimoga	42·9	50·2	9·1	7·3	52·0	57·5
Kadur	58·6	64·6	11·3	10·1	69·9	74·7
Chitaldrug	19·9	15·2	7·1	6·1	27·0	21·3
Average for the State* ...	29·8	27·5	9·1	8·6	38·9	36·1

* The average for the State has been obtained by adding the rainfall at 77 Rain-gauge stations and dividing the total by 77.

3. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year was 282·12 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest registered was 11·17 inches at Nayakanhatti in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Marnhalli Toll Gate, where 9·90 inches were registered on the 29th July 1919.

Outturn of crops.

4. The average yield of paddy, *ragi*, *cholum* and sugarcane was much better than in the previous year owing to good rainfall.

5. The following table gives in terms of annas the outturn of the five principal crops of the State, 16 annas representing a normal crop:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horsegram	Cholum	Sugarcane
Bangalore	10·1	11·0	7·4	6·0	9·3
Kolar	7·8	7·6	5·6	7·3	8·9
Tumkur	10·0	8·0	7·8	6·8	10·3
Mysore	10·0	8·6	7·2	7·6	10·6
Hassan	11·5	10·2	8·2	4·5	8·7
Shimoga	10·0	10·0	10·5	4·5	7·0
Kadur	12·0	10·0	8·0	9·0	8·0
Chitaldrug	9·0	9·0	9·0	8·0	9·5
Percentage for the State ...	10·4	9·3	7·9	6·6	9·4

Prices.

6. The prices of all principal food grains except *cholum* ruled higher on the whole than in the previous year and special measures were adopted for controlling the prices from going further up.

7. The following table gives the average prices of the staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1918-19 quantity in seers per rupee	1919-20 quantity in seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	4·4	4·3
Ragi	8·4	7·7
Cholum	5·9	6·8

8. These figures differ from those given in Appendix XVIII, which gives the prices prevalent in the last month of the year.

ii. Agriculture.

Area cropped

9. The total area cropped during the year was 6,193,136 acres as against 5,887,520 acres in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crops	1918-19	1919-20	Difference	Remarks
	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Paddy	640,684	753,344	+112,660	* Including area under minor fodder crops
Ragi	1,968,133	2,304,010	+335,877	
Horsegram	891,844	815,364	— 76,480	
Cholum	660,857	655,726	— 5,131	
Sugarcane	40,586	34,010	— 6,576	
Cotton	125,484	147,280	+ 21,796	
Coffee	110,066	106,267	— 3,799	
Orchards and other garden produce* ...	196,538	212,899	+ 16,361	

Agricultural Stock.

10. Details regarding the agricultural stock in the Mysore State based on the fourth quinquennial census taken in January 1916 are given in Appendix XX. It will be seen therefrom that there are on the average 22 horned cattle for every 25 persons, 43 sheep and goats for every 50 persons., 3 ploughs for every 20 persons and 1 cart for every 25 persons.

11. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 55,868 as against 86,258 in the previous year as shown below:— Cattle mortality.

Causes of death	1918-19 (Revised)	1919-20	Difference
Sickness	43,632	28,242	—15,390
Killed by wild animals	7,716	6,781	— 935
Accidents and other causes	34,910	20,845	—14,065

12. Inoculation of cattle against rinderpest was largely resorted to as a preventive measure. There were 8 veterinary hospitals and 8 dispensaries in the State at the beginning of the year. Four more dispensaries were opened during the year. Thus there were in all 8 hospitals and 12 dispensaries on the 30th June 1920. The number of fresh admissions for treatment was 28,657 against 24,046 in the previous year and the number of cases treated daily was 87,553 against 78,416 in the previous year. Veterinary aid.

13. The twelfth Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in October 1919 was confined to local exhibits and attracted a large number of visitors. The total expenditure on the Exhibition was Rs. 10,315 of which Rs. 3,460 were covered by receipts, the realisations from the sale of tickets being Rs. 2,846. A number of gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded as also money prizes and certificates of merit. Several non-official gentlemen co-operated in making the Exhibition a success. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

14. Agricultural education continued to be given in (1) the Hebbal Agricultural School, (2) the Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli and (3) three select village schools. Agricultural education.

15. In the Hebbal school there were 19 students on the rolls, 11 in the first year class and 8 in the second. The qualifications for admission to the English course were raised and the length of the course extended to three years to ensure a more thorough training. Eight students completed the two years' course during the year and passed the examination held in May 1920. The junior students devoted much attention to the growing of a variety of crops for observation purposes. An orchard was started and part of the area was planted with apples, figs, peaches, limes and oranges. The night school started for the benefit of the farm coolies and boys was quite popular, the number on the rolls being 36. (1) Hebbal Agricultural School.

16. The Chikkanahalli school completed its fourth year successfully. Five additional scholarships were sanctioned during the year, bringing the total number to 15. Fourteen students finished the course and passed the examination. (2) Chikkanahalli Vernacular Agricultural School.

17. The ornamental garden in front of the school and a kitchen garden were maintained by the students. The blacksmithy and carpentry classes were held regularly during the year. The school continued to serve as an implement and seed depot.

18. The work in the middle school classes of the agricultural schools at Hunsmaranahalli, Devarayasamudra and Kyatsandra was continued during the year. As there seemed no early prospect of the work in these schools being extended and as the supervision of the work did not appear to be sufficiently important to warrant the deputation of a departmental officer for it, the experiment was subsequently discontinued. (3) Rural schools.

19. The total number of demonstrations conducted in the Eastern and Western Divisions was 1,498 as against 1,192 in the previous year. The number of ploughs sold was 1,001 against 1,038 in the previous year. The quantity of manures for paddy, sugarcane, etc., distributed during the year was as follows:— Demonstration work.

Oil Cake	69 tons.
Bone meal	431 maunds.
Superphosphate	15 tons.
Paddy mixture	4,065 maunds.

20. A large number of implements was sold during the year and 40 ploughs of a new model designed by the department were given out for trial to responsible

agriculturists. The work regarding the supply of oil cake manure was greatly retarded owing to the high price of the cake, the failure of the sugarcane crop in the early part of 1919 and the withdrawal of the credit system of sale. A mixture of five maunds of oil cake and five maunds of superphosphate was recommended as manure for paddy. It was experimentally tried in a dozen places and in most of these the advantage was markedly apparent. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine seers of sunn-hemp were distributed as green manure.

21. Thirty-six thousand eight hundred and fifteen seers of seed *ragi* of an improved strain, 72,210 seers of seed paddy and 536,670 sugarcane sets were distributed. The seed *ragi* was very favourably reported upon and it is stated to have given an average yield 30% greater than the local *ragi* which was sown alongside.

22. A good deal of the seed paddy distributed during the year was under the food production scheme and was intended primarily to enable raiyats to grow a short duration crop. The seed was invariably of a good variety and in many cases it led to the permanent extension of heavier yielding and more profitable varieties into new areas. In this connection may be mentioned the spread of *halubbalu* paddy, an excellent and high yielding variety of Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, into the Hassan and Kadur districts, where it is supplanting varieties previously grown. The practice of transplanting of paddy in preference to broad casting and the planting of singles in preference to planting bunches of seedlings was popularised as in previous years.

23. The red Mauritius and other high yielding varieties of sugarcane have extended on to between 1,500 and 2,000 acres of land in the State, through the efforts of the department. The new seedling canes originated by the Botanical section, distributed to reliable agriculturists throughout the State, gave promise of producing higher yields than in previous years. The Java variety is also gradually spreading; it does not suffer much by excess or insufficiency of water. A large number of demonstrations was held in improved methods of boiling and milling.

24. The fluctuations in the price of cotton greatly checked the extension of cotton cultivation. The market for cotton was dull. About 750 maunds of Banavar cotton seed were sold to raiyats and the department distributed about 7,613 lbs. of Cambodia cotton and 2,369 lbs. of Dharwar cotton (American).

25. Cowpea was tried experimentally between the lines of sugarcane in three places, the distances between alternate sets of rows being 4 ft. and 1½ ft. respectively. The results of the experiment were very encouraging.

26. About 1,300 lbs. of groundnut were purchased and distributed during the year.

27. The work of propaganda in the districts and distribution of seed grains were greatly facilitated by the help rendered by co-operative societies. About 55 societies interested themselves in the stocking and selling of *ragi* as well as of seeds, implements and manure.

Dairy.

28. Mr. Davison, the Live Stock Expert, joined the department in January 1920. Twenty-eight ewes and 50 lambs were sold during the year and about 100 ewes drawn mainly from Mysore and Kolar districts were purchased to increase the breeding stock. The wool clip of Merino crosses showed considerable increase over the local sheep. A first clip of from 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. of wool of fair quality was taken from the yearling Merino hybrids compared with a yield of from 6 to 17 oz. of coarse wool from the adult local ewes. The small herd (41) of the Hebbal Dairy Farm was improved by the sale of poor milkers and unpromising calves, and purchase of good cows. The number of animals at the end of the year was 31. The average number of animals in milk throughout the year was 12, the total milk yielded being 28,279½ lbs.

Experimental work.
(1) Hebbal Farm.

29. The results of manurial cultivation and varietal experiments extending over a period of nine years were brought together and published in a bulletin on *ragi* cultivation. Special mention may be made of the very favourable results obtained for a series of years by rotating *ragi* with groundnut. Some of the best selected strains have, after groundnut, yielded over 12 pallas of grain per acre, an

extremely high yield for dry land *ragi*. The demonstration of the value of this rotation has been taken up in *ragi* growing areas. Red Mauritius continued to give the highest yield of all the standard varieties that were tested. Several of the seedling varieties gave a higher outturn than red Mauritius, but they will have to be tested on a larger scale before a definite opinion can be given as to their merit. The highest money returns were obtained by using as manure two tons of castor and two tons of *honge* cake per acre. An additional ton did not produce a profitable return as during the past year, probably owing to failure of water-supply in the season, which prevented the extra manure being utilized by the plant.

30. Paddy as usual responded very well to the use of green manure, both sunnhemp and *honge* leaves. The addition of the bone meal to the green manure plots resulted in a distinct rise in the yield. Among chemical fertilizers applied to this crop may be mentioned a combination of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, which gave the best results. Of the varieties of paddy tested during the year, *alur sanna* and *kaddi*, *kesari*, *dabbanasale*, *bile maïge* and *puttabhatta* did very well.

31. Of the two varieties of groundnuts tried on a large scale *virginia* gave the better results. Castors, *avare*, *togari*, cowpea and horsegram were grown on the farm and good results obtained.

(2) Babbur Farm.

32. Owing to the paucity of labour, the operations of the farm were costly and difficult. A great improvement in the sugarcane crop was obtained as compared with that of the preceding year. The average yield of cane per acre over 37 acres was 20 tons against 16 tons over 8·55 acres during 1918-19. Interesting results were obtained in an experiment on the distance apart of rows, rows 4 feet apart giving a much higher yield than rows 2 feet apart. A number of the new Hebbal seedling canes was tested on the farm.

33. The area occupied by the *sannahatti* crop was 27 acres; the yield was only 4 maunds per acre. The area under *doddahatti* was 4·25 acres, the yield being 8 maunds per acre.

34. *Bile Jola* or *hingar Jola* occupied an area of 20 acres and the yield was 160 seers per acre. Of the minor crops tested, wheat, Bengal gram and cowpea were failures.

35. Four hundred and forty-seven pounds of Cambodia seed were distributed and 2,000 sets of red Mauritius were given out. Manurial experiments with artificial fertilizers were started.

(3) Marthur Farm

36. Sugarcane is grown on the farm in rotation with paddy. The red Mauritius variety continued to occupy the highest place as a yielder. Of the varieties of paddy tested during the year, three of the local varieties gave higher yields than any of the imported ones. The *areca* drier and the pit silo continued to prove satisfactory and the spraying experiments were continued as in previous years. The orchard on the farm was in good condition; oranges and apples did best, but figs proved a failure. The chilly crop also did not thrive well, the yield being poor. The local variety of *ragi* gave a good yield.

(4) Nagenhalli Farm.

37. The experimental work on this farm could not be taken up owing to failure of water-supply. The work of levelling plots for sugarcane was however practically completed. Irrigation water having been supplied for the first time after the farm was opened, wet cultivation was commenced and about 13 acres of land were put under different varieties of paddy. The other crops sown on the farm were *jola*, castor, horsegram, Spanish groundnut and *ragi*. The yield of all the crops was however very poor.

Work of the Chemical Section.

38. Investigations regarding green manuring and liming were continued during the year and the results of previous years' work on the whole confirmed. Investigations were also made regarding the oil contents of oil seeds. Twenty-three samples of seven different varieties of oil seeds, *viz.*, niger, groundnut, safflower, *ippe*, *honge*, gingelly and castor were analysed. Of these, niger, groundnut and safflower showed but little variation in oil contents, whereas gingelly and castor showed a variation of over 20 per cent. This is important in connection with the selection of the varieties of these, as where variations occur, oil contents will have

to be taken into account in the selection of strains of such crops. The composition of 19 samples of fodder grasses and two samples of *ragi* straw was determined. Twenty-four samples of soils from the Marthur and Babbur farms were analysed. Manurial experiments were begun with reference to the results of these analyses. A large amount of analytical work was done in connection with the sugarcane experiments on the Hebbal and Babbur farms and on the keeping qualities of jaggory, and important results were obtained. Pot culture work was also taken up and interesting results were obtained with regard to the water requirements of *ragi* and *jola*.

39. Further analytical work on spiked and healthy material having shown that spiked sandal leaves are deficient not only in nitrogen but in other plant foods as well, a series of experiments was started in which varying doses of a complete fertilizer were applied to diseased plants. An examination of some of the organic constituents of the spiked and healthy material was also in progess. Analytical work relating to the Geological Department was as usual done in the Laboratory and a number of miscellaneous samples of a varied character were analysed for private parties and other departments of Government.

Mycology.

40. The Pest Act was brought into force in two areas, *viz.*, Herambapur in Tirthahalli taluk and Avadi in Sagar taluk. The extent of the Pest Act area was 108 acres altogether. The garden at Agumbi in which stamping out operations were first begun has had no treatment for 5 years and during the whole of that time has remained quite free from *koleroga*. Stamping out operations are now in progress over an area of about 50 acres. As there was a great demand for good sprayers an order was placed with a large English firm for 200 sprayers, but owing to strikes among the brass moulders the same could not be got and consequently plans for extending the work had to be curtailed. Even then about 300 acres are under treatment, owing to the generosity and public spirit of garden owners already possessing sprayers, who have freely placed their sprayers at the disposal of neighbouring owners. Other diseases upon which work was done during the year were (1) black rot of coffee, (2) a disease of plantains, (3) the spike disease of sandal, (4) the *striga parasitic* on ragi, (5) a disease on turmeric and (7) a disease of paddy.

Entomology.

41. Operations under the Pest Act were continued as in the previous year. The indications are that the pest is being kept down to a negligible number in areas where work has been in progress for several years. The *Kumblihula* work was extended to new areas in the Kadur and Hassan districts. Somewhat similar work on another species of *Kumblihula* was taken up in the villages of Kolar and Hassan districts. Extensive experiments are being made on the treatment of coffee trees on estates where the *coffee-borer* is bad. The following pests are also under investigation and practical measures for control are under trial; sugarcane-borer, rice weevil, mango-hopper, rhinoceros beetle on cocoanuts, castor semi-looper and lime tree borer. A beginning was made in investigating the possibilities of apiculture in Mysore. Other work done during the year referred to investigation of the lac insects and the Indian honey bee. A large collection of insects of various kinds was sent to Europe and America for identification.

Botanical work.

42. The chief work done in the Botanical section during the year was that on *ragi*, sugarcane and cotton. Results of further work connected with *ragi* show that some of the selections made are likely to be heavy yielders. These are being tested co-operatively on a number of private estates in various *ragi* growing sections. These results emphasise the fact that there is no finality in this work. It is probable that a number of different types will be required to meet the varied needs of our *hain ragi* areas. A very large number of seedling sugar-canes was tested and about half a dozen of the most promising of these sent out to almost all the important sugarcane growing areas of the State for testing on private estates. Selections from ordinary *sannahatti* (cotton) were tested against the ordinary crop. At least two of them showed themselves during two years as heavier yielders than the ordinary mixture while at the same time they produced a somewhat better quality of cotton. Selections supplied by the Bombay and the Madras Departments are also being tested. In connection with *doddahatti* (Dharwar-American) a certain number of selections and importations from outside were also tested. But as the seasonal conditions at Babbur, where cotton work was being carried on, were not

favourable to the growth of this cotton, it was necessary to transfer it elsewhere. Thirteen types of *avare* and ten varieties of groundnut were also tested. A large number of seeds was tested for germination capacity; but some seeds of fruit trees received from Java and the Phillippines failed to germinate.

Work in co-operation with other departments.

43. Work in connection with the Co-operative Department related, as in the previous year, to the stocking and sale of implements, seeds and manure through co-operative societies, the joint ownership of sugar-cane mills, the hiring of improved implements and to the growing of improved *ragi* by the members.

Sericulture.

44. The work of the Department of Sericulture during the year fell under the following heads:—(1) Education (2) Consolidation (3) Seed supply (4) Experiment (5) Demonstration, exhibition and propagandist work (6) Expansion (7) Improvement of reeling and (8) Study and development of markets. During the year, there were 9 sericultural schools in the State including the Central School at Mysore and eight popular schools called Taluk Sericultural Schools situated at different places in the State. In the Central School, students undergo a regular training both in the practice and the theory of sericulture for a period of one year and are then posted for practical work to other farms for six months. Practical instruction in sericulture is imparted in the taluk schools. The silk twisting school at Channapatna and the reeling school at Santemarahalli did useful work. The Central School at Mysore trained 16 students during the year and six more underwent practical instruction at the farms. The arrangements made for training raiyats' sons and members of the backward communities were successful. Twenty-six panchama boys and girls were fully taught and are practising sericulture on their own account. Three special short courses were sanctioned for the benefit of the raiyats in new areas. It was attended by 10 persons who were mostly from new sericultural areas and the instruction imparted to them aimed at fitting them to start work on their return home. Certain lands at Devanhalli and Chikmuduvadi were brought under mulberry. The gardens on the Bababudans and at Channapatna were extended. Steps were taken to acquire land for the Sidlaghatta farm and the equipment of all the farms was improved.

45. With a view to familiarise people in sericultural work, demonstrations on an extensive scale were held in the taluks of Heggaddevankote, Nagamangala, Belur, Arkalgud, Sira, Bowringpet, Malur and Yedatore. Demonstrations were also arranged at important *Jatras*. The sericultural section of the Dasara Exhibition attracted a large number of visitors and the stall was visited also by Their Excellencies Lady and Lord Chelmsford. A sericultural exhibition was arranged at Kolar in connection with the District Conference, at which medals and prizes were awarded for raw silk, cocoons, waste and spun silk, etc., and for the best reeling as determined by competition.

46. Adequate provision was made for the supply of disease-free seed, as in the previous year. One hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and seven layings were supplied to raiyats during the year.

47. It was ascertained as a result of experiments carried on, that, with proper care and skill, univoltine worms could be successfully reared practically all over the State even in the hottest part of the year, and that hibernation could be satisfactorily carried out locally at a reasonable cost.

48. The staff was strengthened by the employment of a Japanese expert who devoted special attention to experimental work and the improvement of rearing and reeling technique. The employment of a Japanese lady expert to help him in introducing foot reeling as a cottage industry and of a Japanese operative to help the expert has been sanctioned.

49. Certain concessions for promoting the export of silk to Europe were sanctioned and a test consignment of Mysore silk was sent to France; samples were also sent to Italy.

50. There were 12 sericultural farms working during the year. Besides engaging in propagandistic work, they served as distributors of disease-free eggs and mulberry cuttings. The receipts and expenditure of all the farms amounted to Rs. 5,922 and Rs. 19,006 respectively, as against Rs. 3,480 and Rs. 13,472 during 1918-19.

iii. Labour and Wages.

Labour and Wages.

51. With the rise in the price of food grains and all other necessaries of life, an increase in the rates of daily wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, as well as of cart hire, was inevitable and the increase was not less than 25% of the previous rates. No headway was made during the year with the question of establishing a labour recruiting agency at Udupi in order to make good the deficiency of labour in the Malnad, as the garden owners in the Malnad were not prepared to bear any portion of the cost of the scheme. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of emigrants from the State which was mainly due to the fact that the large number of public works in progress in the State provided sufficient employment for persons in search of labour. The number of emigrants to Ceylon and other British provinces was only 227 against 878 in the previous year. In addition to the usual influx of coolies from South Canara for work in the coffee estates and arecanut gardens in the Malnad, 800 emigrants, mostly *voddars*, are reported to have come from outside the State for work on the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway line. The Bhadra Project, the Benkipur Iron works, the Manganese Industry and the Shimoga-Arsalu Railway Construction in the Shimoga district attracted a large number of labourers from South Canara, Malabar and Dharwar districts. About 125 persons were reported to have come from South Canara and settled at Arsikere as labourers. A number of people, mostly weavers who had come in the previous year from Bombay and Madras Presidencies and settled in Davangere and Molakalmuru taluks owing to the comparative cheapness of living here, returned to their homes as seasonal prospects improved there.

iv. Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

Takavi loans and hire purchases.

52. There were 16 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 68 applications were received during the year, thus making a total of 84 applications involving a sum of Rs. 4,68,550. Thirty-nine applications involving in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 2,16,200 were sanctioned and 27 applications involving Rs. 1,62,650 were either rejected or withdrawn. The number of applications pending disposal at the end of the year was thus 18 involving a sum of Rs. 89,700. A sum of Rs. 61,741-12-9 towards principal and Rs. 10,439-15-10 towards interest were recovered. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 77,177-12-7.

53. Among the large loans sanctioned during the year may be mentioned the following:—

(*a*) Rs. 35,000 to Mr. Venkatasamanna to start a ginning factory at Chitaldrug.

(*b*) Rs. 20,000 to Mr. B. Oosman Khan to start an electric laundry at Bangalore.

(*c*) Rs. 15,000 to Mr. Anandathirtha Rao for a rice mill at Challakere.

Erection of Machinery and Plant.

54. The total number of installations taken up during the year was 36 out of which 20 were completed. Among the large installations erected were the cotton gins at Chitaldrug and Nanjangud, the rice mill at Challakere and the tile factories at Kolar and Sagar.

Central Industrial Workshop.

55. During the year, 1,121 new work-orders were registered in the workshop and including the incomplete work-orders at the end of the previous year, *viz.*, 544, the total came up to 1,665. Of these, 1,375 were completed. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,65,825. In addition to the usual repair jobs, the policy of manufacturing locally some of the simpler types of machinery was continued and 6 lathes and 6 drilling machines were completed. A complete rice mill manufactured in the workshop was fitted up and demonstrated during the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1919. The manufacture of nuts and bolts was taken up as an experimental measure. An automatic nut tapping machine and screwing machines were added to the machine shop and

about half a ton of bolts was manufactured. The cost of manufactured articles compared very favourably with the prevailing market rates.

Sugar-cane Mills.

56. The three sugar-cane installations at Channarayapatna, Agaram and Chiksagere continued to be under the control of the department during the year; but none of them were worked, as all the cane available in the locality was utilised for seedlings.

Tile Factories.

57. The management of the tile factory at Tirthahalli was under the control of the department. Till the end of the year, 194,561 tiles were manufactured. Of these 125,000 tiles were sold and a sum of Rs. 7,263 was realised. Since the department took charge, a capital expenditure of Rs. 8,124 and a revenue expenditure of Rs. 11,339 have been incurred on the factory. Tile factories were newly installed at Kolar and Sagar.

Soap Factory.

58. The factory was considerably expanded during the year. A duplicate set of soap making plant and causticiser were added to the existing machinery. Necessary machinery for the manufacture of toilet soaps was also imported from England with a view to increase the output under that head. Small additions to the existing building were made. Besides the three kinds of soaps that were being manufactured during the previous year, *viz.*, (1) washing (2) carbolic and (3) sandal, the following new varieties of soaps are now manufactured:—jasmine, brown-windsor, *eau de cologne* and *sugandhi*. During the year, washing soaps of the value of Rs. 41,696 and toilet soaps of the value of Rs. 67,657 were manufactured.

Metal Factory.

59. Considerable progress was made in the improvement of the factory. As the accommodation in the existing building was insufficient, the whole plant was re-arranged and newly erected. One 25 H. P. motor, one mill Holland lathe and a few spinning and polishing heads were added to the existing machinery. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the purpose of developing the work considerably and for the purchase of one punching machine, two large presses and six spinning heads with necessary motor shafting, tools, etc. The output of the factory was steadily on the increase. The value of the total output for the year came to Rs. 1,05,446. The following articles are being manufactured in the factory at present:—aluminium ware, laboratory apparatus, badges, bells, buttons, electric fittings, survey instruments, locks, brass mountings and utensils. The brass foundry attached to the factory was developed to a considerable extent and is now capable of dealing with about 100 to 120 lbs. of scrap per day.

60. The factory is largely availed of by the Mysore Development Syndicate. Among the articles manufactured for them were big copper stills, tubular condensers, patent condensers, a re-distillation still, gallon measures in copper and oil storage tanks in copper.

Art Workshop.

61. In January 1920 sanction of Government was accorded to the formation of a separate art workshop, which is divided into seven sections, *viz.*, (1) sandalwood and ivory carving (2) ivory inlaying (3) wood carving (4) instrument section (5) cabinet working (6) brush work and (7) rattan work. The workshop is giving employment to about one hundred workmen and a large number of boys are under training. Special attention is being paid in the factory to the preparation of new designs for furniture and sandalwood carvings. Amongst the large variety of articles that were manufactured during the year, mention may be made of the special high class furniture made for the use of the Viceregal camp, an ivory casket to the order of the managing committee of the King Edward Statue for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy, scientific and mathematical instruments for the use of colleges and high schools and several fancy and carved boxes and trays in sandalwood. The value of the total output of the factory during the year was Rs. 33,974.

Weaving Factory.

62. The weaving factory continued to do good work. With a view to obviate the inconvenience of getting coloured yarn from outside, a dye shed was attached to the factory. The value of the output of the factory during the year was Rs. 58,585, the number of looms worked being 362. The results obtained from the power looms installed were encouraging. Out of the 52 looms fitted up in the shed, 24 fly shuttle looms and 2 power looms were set apart for cotton goods, 3 power looms, 7 jacquard looms and 11 fly shuttle looms turned

out silk goods, while 2 looms were devoted for the manufacture of woollen goods.

Army Blankets.

63. The claims with the Indian Munitions Board for 28,743 blankets supplied to them during the previous year were finally settled during the year under report. The balance of stock on hand was disposed of for a total sum of Rs. 12,500. Attempts were made to put on the market blankets suitable to the cooly labourers in the estates. The weaving factory at Hunsur turned out rugs and army blankets of a total value of Rs. 19,263.

Arts and Crafts Institute.

64. The sales in the institute during the year amounted to Rs. 36,500 as against Rs. 28,900 in the previous year. There was an enquiry from Messrs. T. A. Taylor & Sons for goods to be despatched to England as well as four repeat orders. Arrangements were made with the Asoka Stores, Bombay, to put the goods on the Bombay market.

Mineral Industries.

65. The exploration for kaolin having proved the existence of large deposits close to Bangalore, the Industrial Geologist was deputed to the Calcutta Pottery Works to make experiments under factory conditions with the raw materials available here and to determine whether porcelain ware of good quality could be made. Accordingly, close and careful experiments were made under the guidance of Mr. S. Deb, the Bengal Ceramic expert, and after several trials the proper body and glaze mixtures most suitable for the Mysore materials were ascertained. The possibility of utilising slates occurring in the Chitaldrug district was also investigated with a view to their being substituted for Cuddapah slabs. Investigations regarding the manufacture of glass ware were completed and the question of the manufacture of glass on behalf of a private gentleman was being considered.

Leather Industry.

66. A scheme for the manufacture of 1,000 chamois skins to meet the orders of the Railway Board was approved. The skins were got split at Madras and the subsequent portion of the work was done at Bangalore. But before the work was finished the leather expert resigned his post and went away to Calcutta. The experiment was however continued by a locally trained man. The Mysore Tannery, which concentrated its attention towards the manufacture of box hides, worked successfully during the year and was able to declare a dividend of 25 per cent after providing for a suitable reserve.

Essential Oils.

67. A number of essential oils were distilled by the Industrial Chemist at the soap factory in a qualitative way. Important results were obtained in the distillation of cardamoms. Nearly two tons of *patchaly* leaves were distilled and the oil was used for perfumery purposes. Qualitative experiments were done in the distillation of *rosha* grass, *vetiver*, lemon grass, *citronella* grass, *kasturi arsina* and *ajwan* seeds.

Home Industries.

68. Proposals for the re-organisation of the Home Industries Institutes at Bangalore and Mysore were sanctioned during the year, the chief features of the revision being a better provision of marketing facilities for the articles manufactured and the supply of raw materials to home workers and the starting of auxiliary factories in places where groups of workers are available. Work was carried on as usual in the two Institutes. At Bangalore, raw materials worth Rs. 1,286 were supplied to about 122 home workers and goods of a total value of Rs. 2,552 were sold, the raw materials issued and goods sold at Mysore being Rs. 467 and Rs. 921 respectively. The goods manufactured consisted mostly of rattan articles, knitted goods like socks, Hassan caps and other embroidered ware.

State-aided Industrial concerns.

69. (*a*) *The Mysore Economic Union.*—The erection of machinery was completed but no work could be started owing to the want of sufficient working capital.

(*b*) *The Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.*—The Government have lent Rs. 25,000 to this concern. The sales up to the end of December 1919 amounted to Rs. 85,000. A special representation of the firm regarding certain disadvantages, it is labouring under, in regard to the supply of alcohol, etc., is under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) *The Aryan Hosiery Factory.*—During the year finished goods worth Rs. 36,327 were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 30,815.

(d) The Art Litho Press.—The printing of seven tank maps was completed in all colours, the value of the work being estimated at Rs. 8,600. In addition to this, the press undertook miscellaneous items of work of a total value of Rs. 2,000. Government granted a scholarship to a young man to be trained in the press.

Sandalwood Oil Factories.

70. The factories dealt with 1,362 tons of sandalwood. The demand for oil was good but the profits were greatly affected by the exchange. At the high price which sandalwood realised in the auctions of Coorg and the Madras Presidency the margin of profit was small. The terms of agreement with Sir A. Chatterton were revised in consequence of his having been allowed to act as Adviser to the Tata Industrial Bank.

Mysore Iron Works.

71. During the year under report, Mr. Marshall of Messrs. Perin and Marshall of the United States of America, Consulting Engineers to Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay, visited the works.

72. Taking advantage of the favourable exchange conditions in America, large orders for all platework, castings, structural materials and machinery were placed. A large portion of these having already arrived in Benkipur, there is every prospect of the construction of the factory works being completed and rendered ready for operation during 1921.

73. The works connected with the Iron scheme so far as the mining, railways and forests are concerned are also progressing.

Value of manufactures and number of factories.

74. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State during the year :—

No.	District	Value	No.	District	Value
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Bangalore ...	1,56,48,094	5	Shimoga ...	41,853
2	Mysore ...	16,56,958	6	Chitaldrug ...	78,69,357
3	Hassan ...	...	7	Tumkur ...	8,43,445
4	Kadur ...	93,660	8	Kolar ...	80,000

75. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State (excluding the mines) the number of persons employed and the outturn :—

Description of factories	No.*	No. of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton Mills	2	3,128	90,17,919
Cotton Ginning Mills	9	118	40,84,873
Do Presses	4	75	37,68,404
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Establishments not classed as Mills	1563	2,690	1,80,750
Silk Filatures	92	184	14,720
Woollen Mills	311	1,220	16,20,454
Iron and Brass Foundries	2	447	1,28,400
Bone Crushing Mills	1	40	20,000
Dye Works	8	120	2,40,000
Rice Mills	15	257	14,73,898
Oil Mills	712	2,232	2,19,340
Coffee Works	1	128	20,000
Timber Mills	1	35	41,853
Cigar Factories	1	17	20,000
Sugarcane Crushing Mills	114	970	7,14,960
The Aryan Hosiery Factory	1	20	50,000
The Government Central Distillery	1	160	5,50,000
Tannery	1	170	2,83,135
Sandalwood Oil Factories	2	460	30,50,000
Government Weaving Factory	1	120	58,585
Grinding Mills	3	5	2,280
Government Central Industrial Workshop	1	255	1,75,000
Government Metal Factory	1	190	1,05,446
Government Soap Factory	1	35	1,20,000
Tile Factories	7	535	1,25,875
Other Factories	479	951	2,99,865

* Includes small works also.

v. Trade and Commerce.

Trade and Commerce.

76. The principal articles of export during the year, excluding gold, were textile materials (raw), textile fabrics, hides and skins, oil seeds, grains and pulses, tobacco, copra, arecanuts and jaggory; and the principal imports into the State were grains and pulses, textile fabrics, oils, tobacco, metals, timber and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 11,76,57,069 and of imports Rs. 12,54,03,094, as against Rs. 10,60,89,137 and Rs. 9,86,03,006 (revised) respectively in the previous year.

77. The figures of the rail-borne export and import trade of the State for the year from April 1918 to March 1919 were finally consolidated and a review of the trade with a few pictorial and linear graphical charts showing the volume and the value of the exports and imports was got ready for the Press.

78. The figures relating to the trade passing by road across the frontier through the *ookads* established during the preceding year, in connection with the food control operations, were utilised for purposes of preparing a review of the road-borne traffic of the State for the year 1918-19.

Bureau of Commercial Information.

79. The Bureau of Commercial Information collected information relating to important machinery. As a result of its efforts catalogues and price lists of leading firms and machine-makers both in the United States and in the United Kingdom were made available for consultation by merchants.

80. The Bureau collected also information on banana fibre, blankets, cement, chemicals, iron (Pondicherry), sulphuric acid, tanning materials and citric acid; and furnished information to merchants with regard to "dividivi", dye-stuffs, fibre, gold lace, joss sticks, silk waste and handloom weaving. Local merchants were enabled to secure market facilities outside the State with regard to arecanut, copra and cocoanut.

81. In the reading room and the library attached to the Bureau are collected several valuable books useful to merchants and others. In addition to the publications of the Department of Statistics, India, the publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, and of the Agricultural Research Institution at Pusa are also available in the library for the public.

82. The services of the two commercial correspondents at Bombay and Madras were continued to be utilised for supplying information required by merchants and others.

Commercial Museum.

83. The Museum was transferred from the Exhibition Buildings to a rented building on the old Post Office road, Mysore. Two hundred and fifty local and several outside exhibits were received.

Trade Investigations.

84. Among the important questions investigated during the year may be mentioned the following:—

(*a*) Grant of concessions to traders in tanning bark.

(*b*) Scheme to minimise the chances of profiteering in food grains and other chief commodities.

(*c*) Scheme to improve the areca trade in the Malnad by freeing it from the control of outside merchants.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

85. The Chamber of Commerce and its branches at Tumkur, Tiptur, Davangere, Chikmagalur and Channapatna have been of great help to merchants, and the Bank of Mysore has become more and more influential in the commercial enterprise of the State.

vi. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

Co-operative Societies. General.

86. The reorganisation of the Co-operative Department sanctioned in the year 1918 was fully brought into effect during the year. The offices of the two subordinate divisions under Assistant Registrars were opened at Mysore and Shimoga for regular work with effect from the 1st October 1919. The arrangement made in the year previous for the division of work of the inspectors was continued.

Eight inspectors were deputed solely for audit work in the districts. One inspector was employed on work connected with agricultural co-operation, another on industrial co-operation, a third on work relating to the improvement of weavers' societies and a fourth on work connected with the distribution of food grains through co-operative societies. A special inspector trained in textile industry was also entertained during the year for affording expert advice to weavers' societies in technical matters. Thirty inspectors were placed in charge of circles of fifty to sixty societies each and their duty was confined mainly to inspection and organisation work. Attention was paid to develop non-credit forms of co-operation with special reference to the improvement of agriculture and small industries. The number of non-credit agricultural and industrial societies rose from 72 to 116. Of these 40 were weavers' societies and 5 sericulturists' societies. Fifty-one undertook the supply of seed, agricultural implements and manure, two were lift irrigation societies, two were dairies, one a cattle breeding society, five rice-hulling and jaggory-boiling societies, one a lacquer-ware artizans' society, two sandalwood carvers' societies, one an ivory inlayers' society, one a jewellers' society, one a brass workers' society, two shoe makers' societies and one an oil-mongers' society. One society started in connection with the Vanivilas Girls' High School, Bangalore, which consists exclusivley of ladies as members, is interesting itself in the improvement of home industries. A special inspector examined the working of a dozen weavers' societies in detail during the year and made arrangements for the demonstration of improved implements in 10 societies and for the supply of 100 flyshuttle looms and other necessary appliances to 8 societies. An advance of Rs. 18,500 was sanctioned to three societies during the year out of the allotment of Rs. 50,000 placed by Government at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The membership of all the weavers' societies rose from 1,500 to 1,893 during the year and their working capital from Rs. 1,23,160 to Rs. 1,37,630. The value of raw materials purchased by them amounted to Rs. 2·74 lakhs and of articles sold to Rs 4·79 lakhs during the year. The scheme for the distribution of food grains through co-operative societies continued to be worked during the year. About 200 societies took part in this work and handled over 60,000 pallas of rice.

87. There were 45 Honorary Supervisors working at the end of the year. They did commendable work in connection with the organisation of societies.

88. One hundred and ninety-four societies were registered during the year, as against 145 in 1918-19. The registration of 25 societies was cancelled, bringing the total number of societies at the end of the year to 1,402 as detailed below as against 1,233 at the end of 1918-19. **Working of the societies.**

District.	No. of societies.
Bangalore	288
Kolar	157
Tumkur	236
Mysore	168
Hassan	182
Shimoga	168
Kádur	73
Chitaldrug	130
Total ...	1,402

89. There was one society for 12 villages serving a population of 4,137 on the average for the whole State. Classified according to their objects, there were 1,272 credit societies, 106 purchase and sale societies, 1 productive society, 10 production and sale societies and 13 of miscellaneous character.

90. As in the previous year, the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be the two principal central institutions for financing co-operative societies in the State. The number of district central banks increased from 2 to 3, the increase being due to the conversion of the Hassan federal banking union into a district central bank. One federal banking union was wound up during the year. The number of federal banking unions decreased from 15 to 13. The remaining were agricultural and non-agricultural societies, doing mostly credit business. The membership of all the societies increased from 84,425 to 92,679 and their working capital from Rs. 70,98,327 to Rs. 78,00,100.

The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 326·25 lakhs as against Rs. 42·31 lakhs in the previous year. The net profits and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 3,67,530 and Rs. 5,79,435, respectively, while the deposits held amounted to Rs. 27,76,066.

91. The Ninth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the Dasara season of the year 1919. His Highness the Yuvaraja opened the Conference and Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society presided over its deliberations. A special feature of the Conference was that the prizes instituted by His Highness the Yuvaraja were distributed by him to the co-operative societies that were adjudged to have done best work during the previous year. The prizes awarded were in the shape of shields, one in the name of His Highness the Maharaja to the best industrial co-operative society, another in the name of His Highness the Yuvaraja to the best agricultural co-operative society and the remaining eight in the name of His Highness the Yuvaraja to the best credit society in each district.

92. Eight district and seventy taluk co-operative conferences were held during the year along with district and taluk conferences organised by Local Boards.

93. The Departmental Conference was held as usual for taking stock of work done in the previous year and laying down the outlines of work for the subsequent year.

Agricultural Banks.

94. There were only two agricultural banks working, *viz*, those at Palhalli and Hongenhalli, as in the previous year. They have paid up their dues to Government in full and transacted some business during the year with their accumulated surpluses. The total receipts and disbursements in the two banks during the year amounted to Rs. 8,502 and Rs. 9,865 respectively as against Rs. 7,489 and Rs. 6,125 in the previous year and the closing balance of both the banks at the end of the year amounted to Rs 989.

95. The total amount of loans due by the defunct banks was Rs. 7,52,104 as in the previous year and the total repayment up to the end of the year was Rs. 7,18,233, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 45 repaid during the year. The balance still to be recovered was thus Rs. 33,871 at the close of the year. Fifty-one out of the fifty nine banks have repaid the Government loan in full. At the close of the year there were 46 co-operative societies in places where agricultural banks were in existence. These societies had a membership of about 4,450 and transacted business to the extent of nearly eight lakhs of rupees.

Joint Stock Companies having share capital.

96. There were 76 joint stock companies on the 31st of March 1919, with a subscribed capital of Rs. 74,15,510 and a paid up capital of Rs. 52,69,605. Three public and three private companies were registered. Three public companies with subscribed and paid up capitals of Rs. 55,900 and Rs. 18,500 respectively ceased to work. There were thus 75 public and 4 private companies working on the 31st March 1920. Of these, 37 transacted business connected with banking, two were engaged in transport work and five in trade, five were mills and presses, seven were engaged in mining, etc., one in the acquisition of land and buildings, two in printing and publication work and twenty in other kinds of business. The total subscribed and paid up capital of these companies amounted to Rs. 85,56,425 and Rs. 66,43,002 respectively.

Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies.

97. Ten societies were registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904, the total number of such societies working at the end of March 1920 being 49.

vii. Transfers of Land.

Transfers of Land.

98. During 1919-20, there were 2,850 transfers of land by order of courts (civil and revenue) involving 9,761 acres as against 449 transfers involving 4,182 acres in the previous year. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 12,465 involving 67,771 acres as against 11,724 involving 69,779 acres in 1918-19. The total extent of lands which changed hands during the year, as compared with that in the previous year, was as follows :—

	1918-19	1919-20.
	Acres	Acres
From agriculturists to agriculturists	43,796	54,395
From agriculturists to non-agriculturists	8,516	9,051
From non-agriculturists to agriculturists	9,958	11,282
From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists	7,012	8,992

99. There was an increase in the total number of transfers (3,142) with a corresponding increase (12,571 acres) in the extent involved. The net result of the transfers was in favour of agriculturists who increased their holdings by 2,231 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,824.

viii. Condition of the People.

Condition of the people.

100. Though the year under report was a fairly prosperous one to the agriculturists who got good prices for their produce as also generally to the merchants who did good business, the poor and middle classes of non-agriculturists and particularly those with limited or fixed incomes suffered much on account of the high cost of all the necessaries of life.

101. The food control operations of the Government were of material help to the people in enabling them to obtain Burma rice at favourable rates to supplement the local supply of rice which was quite inadequate to meet the requirements and also in keeping down the prices of the principal food grains by prohibiting their export outside the State. The payment of a liberal scale of grain compensation and local allowances to the smaller officials as well as to the menial establishment afforded considerable relief to them. For further details throwing light on the condition of the people regarding season and rainfall, trade and commerce and vital statistics, prices of food grains, wages of labour, agriculture and agricultural stock, effect of settlements, industrial enterprises, increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor, reference may be made to the respective sections in this report.

Village Improvement Scheme.

102. The number of village committees in the State fell from 8,957 in 1918-19 to 8,934 during the year under report. The number of villages served by the committees also fell from 15,767 in the previous year to 15,713 during 1919-20. Of the total number of committees, 5,509 subscribed for newspapers, 3,619 held weekly meetings for recreation and instruction and 5,109 devoted half a day a week to labour for communal purposes. A sum of Rs. 48,550 and 1,138 *pallas* of grain were collected for the village common fund and the value of work done without aid from Government was Rs. 2,29,184. With a view to encourage thrift and co-operation among the villagers and to serve as a reserve against bad season, a large number of grain banks and fodder stores was started in the Kolar district.

ix. Forest.

State Forests.

103. Nineteen blocks of an aggregate area of 50 square miles were notified as State Forests during the year, bringing the total area of State Forests at the end of the year to 3,284 square miles as against 3,234 square miles at the beginning of the year. Eleven blocks covering an area of 40 square miles were notified as reserved under section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, while 19 blocks notified as State Forests and one block, the reservation of which was given up, were excluded, the total exclusions being 52 square miles. As a result of these changes the area of reserved lands at the close of the year stood at 399 square miles as against 451 square miles in the preceding year.

Village Forests.

104. Three new blocks, 1 in the Bangalore district and 2 in the Chitaldrug district, were added to the list of village forests. A Ranger was deputed to work under the Revenue Commissioner in connection with the constitution and working of these forests.

Forest settlements.

105. Thirty-five blocks comprising an area of 75 square miles were settled and completion reports in respect of 27 blocks were sent up to Government while in the case of 1 block in the Kadur Division proposals were required

afresh. At the close of the year 8 blocks were awaiting settlement, 6 in the *malnad* 2 in the *maidan*. The appointment of a whole-time Forest Settlement Officer has been abolished since the close of the year and the work remaining to be done has been distributed among Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions.

Demarcation.

106. New lines to a length of 154 miles were cut during the year, as against 131 miles in the previous year, mostly under adverse labour conditions in the malnad and major divisions of Sagar, Kadur, Tarikere, Benkipur and Mysore West. Existing lines were as usual cleared of re-growth to the extent of 4,081 miles. The total cost of demarcation amounted to Rs. 10,763 as against Rs. 8.7·5. in the preceding year.

Forest surveys.

107. Including overlaps and enclosures the area surveyed was 200 square miles, mostly in the *malnad* parts, as against 225 square miles in 1918-19. Field sheets of 22 State Forests were fair-drawn, while 17 maps of State Forests and 3 pertaining to working plans were got printed. The preparation of forest district, maps was undertaken in pursuance of Government orders and outlines of those relating to the Mysore and Shimoga districts were under preparation. Excluding the cost of establishment, the expenditure under surveys amounted to Rs. 8,880 as against Rs. 7,988 in the preceding year.

Working plans.

108. Working plans in regard to an area of 39 square miles in the Bangalore district were sanctioned during the year. Field work was carried out on an area of 161 square miles of forests in the Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore districts. In all, working plans have been sanctioned for 1,163 square miles of forests and are under compilation for 368 square miles, giving a percentage of 46 with reference to the total area of the entire State Forests.

Communications and buildings.

109. No new road was taken up but a sum of Rs. 17,856 was spent chiefly in connection with the maintenance and improvement of existing roads. A sum of Rs. 24,079 was spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 7,461 on repairs to existing ones. The sinking of a well was completed during the year and that of another taken on hand. Two other wells were repaired. A forest lodge and a sandal *koti* were provided with wire fencing.

Protection of Forests.
(1) Offences.

110. At the beginning of the year 55 cases (revised) were pending with magistrates and 31 cases (revised) with departmental officers. One thousand four hundred and ten cases were reported during the year, making a total of 1,496 cases to be dealt with. Of the new cases, 81 were placed before magistrates and 1,329 were departmentally dealt with. Of the total number of 136 cases before magistrates, 38 cases involving 88 persons ended in conviction and 27 involving 58 persons in acquittal, leaving 71 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the remaining 1,360 cases departmentally dealt with, 1,184 cases involving 1,958 persons were compounded and 142 involving 354 persons discharged, leaving a balance of 34 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Besides these, 61 out of a total of 485 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 1,273 was recovered as fine, leaving 424 cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

(2) Fire Protection.

111. Attempts were made to protect an area of 1,805,506 acres from fire, as against 1,748,139 acres in the preceding year, the protection being successful in 97·4 per cent of the area attempted. An area of 46,646 acres was run over by fires. The cost of protection amounted to Rs. 40,900 against Rs. 39,475 during the previous year.

(3) Grazing.

112. As usual, areas under regeneration and cultural operations were closed against grazing, the rest of the forests being thrown open for grazing. The total number of horned cattle admitted to graze on prepaid licenses and on lumpsum grazing fees was 236,88 inclusive of 85,664 sheep. The demand under grazing amounted to Rs. 62,281 as against Rs. 66,856 in 1918-19. The total number of cattle impounded was 6,398, the fines realized amounting to Rs. 914.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

113. Investigations conducted so far have not thrown any light upon the mode in which the spike disease spreads. It now affects mainly the young stock in the greater part of the Arkalgud taluk in the Hassan district and the Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar taluks of the Mysore district. Sandal on the Biligiri Rangan Hills (Yelandur taluk), even at an altitude of 5,000

to 6,000 feet above the sea level, is also affected. Spike is also bad in the Malvalli taluk. The infectious nature of the disease was further studied and experiments were in progress in order to note the effect of spike grafting on sandal roots. Lantana has practically got its foothold in all parts of the State. Prickly pear is getting to be a menace only in the Kolar district. Teak was found to suffer defoliation wherever growing.

Improvement of Forest growth.

114. Except in the Hassan and Tumkur districts, the year under report was favourable for regeneration. Teak did quite well in the forests of the Mysore district and in newly filled areas of the Shimoga district. There was a profuse regeneration of *honne*, *beete*, *mathi*, *jambe*, *nandi*, *hunal* and *jalari*, all over. In the forests of the *maidan districts* there was a very fair reproduction of *bage*, *bilwara*, *dindiga*, etc., and in the moist zone, seedlings of *kiralboge*, *hebhalasu*, etc., were much in evidence. The natural regeneration of sandal was also quite marked. All seedlings in general exhibited quite a healthy appearance. In all the exploited coupes of the high forests of Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur the usual patch-planting with nursery-raised teak seedlings was carried out. Sowings of *honne* seed and those of teak after soaking were also resorted to on a large scale. The artificial propagation of sandal by the usual process was also carried out. Six hundred and three plants were planted in 4 feet cube pits on the Chamundi Hills, and plants to the extent of 467 were also put up along bridle paths to form avenues. Two hundred plants were planted on the Gopalaswami Hills in 3 feet cube pits. The big nursery for the raising of ornamental plants at Tavarekatte was continued and 150 seedlings were supplied from this nursery to the Gold Fields and 355 to the Palace.

Outturn of Forest produce.

115. The following statement shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos nd other forest produce removed during the year:—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Number	Tons and cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.		Trees		*Includes 43,891 sleepers.
By Government agency	706,061*	...	..	
„ purchasers	289,616	...	...	
„ free grantees	26,174	...	...	
„ right holders	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,021,851*	...	...	
FUEL.				
By Government agency	...	...	24,516	
„ purchasers	...	...	79,355	
„ free grantees	...	...	32	
„ right holders	...	...	20	
Total ...	...	...	103,923	
BAMBOOS.				
By Government agency	...	30,620	...	
„ purchasers	...	2,053,089	...	
„ free grantees	...	20,850	...	
„ right holders	..	...	...	
Total ...	...	2,104,559	...	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.				
By Government agency	...	...	15 cwt.	The total value of minor forest produce removed by Govt. agency and by purchasers was Rs. 2,56,185.
„ purchasers	...	...	...	
„ free grantees	...	...	...	
„ right holders	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	

Karnataka State Archives (Departmental Library)

Exploitation by Departmental Agency.
(*a*) Timber.

116. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 501,1[illegible]3 cubic feet as against 677,258 cubic feet in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 8,71,205 as against Rs. 9,57,503 in 1918-19.

(*b*) Fuel and bamboos.

117. The quantity of fuel extracted by departmental agency amounted to 24,516 tons as against 17,570 tons in the previous year and the demand under this head was Rs. 62,605 as against Rs. 50,218 in 1918-19. The number of bamboos extracted was 30,620 as against 145,175 in the previous year, the demand on this account being Rs. 961 as against Rs. 4,749.

Outturn of sandalwood.

118. The collection of sandalwood was, as in previous years, confined to over-mature and fallen trees and ground-hidden roots. The total quantity of rough wood collected was 1,289 tons and 18 cwt. Including the previous year's balance, the quantity available for preparation for the market was 3,194 tons and 1 cwt. The amount spent on the collection of the wood and its conversion was Rs. 56,958 against Rs. 72,200 in 1918-19. The demand for the year under sandalwood amounted to Rs. 27,10,716 against Rs. 20,14,358 in the previous year.

Sandalwood supplied to Sandal Oil Factories

119. The quantity of sandalwood supplied to the sandal oil factories was 1,613 tons, 16 cwt. and 80 lbs. and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 27,03,198.

Financial results (1) Demand and Collection.

120. Inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 21,07,552 (revised) the total demand for the year was Rs. 65,05,982 as against Rs. 6[illegible],14,715 in the preceding year. The actual realisations amounted to Rs. 42,44,205 and a sum of Rs. 3,01,416 was written off the accounts, representing rebates of about Rs. 2,18,648 allowed to tanning bark lessees on account of the assumption of control over tanning materials by Government during 1918-19 and about Rs. 82,768 owing to an erroneous demand brought to account in the value of sandalwood, etc. The balance outstanding at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 19,60,361. The following comparative statement shows the details of receipts under several heads :—

Particulars	Collections for	
	1919-20	1918-19
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sandalwood	28,11,380	20,41,451
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency		
(*a*) Timber	8,27,283	9,37,657
(*b*) Firewood and Charcoal	73,615	33,786
(*c*) Bamboos	2,836	6,065
(*d*) Grass and other minor produce	1,128	1,324
3. Timber and other produce removed by private Agency		
(*a*) Timber	1,22,491	1,87,637
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	68,073	61,634
(*c*) Bamboos	39,800	38,711
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	76,351	74,293
(*e*) Other minor produce	4,30,103	9,93,737
4. Miscellaneous		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	41	208
(*b*) Rent on toddy trees	519	985
(*c*) Miscellaneous	45,766	29,674
(*d*) Sale of elephants	46,235	.....
Total ...	45,45,621*	44,07,162

121. The fall of revenue under timber is due to less quantity of timber brought to and exposed for sale at certain depots, consequent on the employment of departmental elephants on *khedda* duty and dearth of carts for transportation. The poor collection under "other minor produce" is due to default on the part of the *tangadi* bark lessees to pay up the *khists* amounting to about 10 lakhs.

* This is inclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,01,416 written off the accounts.

122. The following table shows the percentages of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items :— Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood including white chips ...	27,10,716	84,828	26,25,888	3·1
Other produce	9,35,976	3,04,564	6,31,412	32·5

123. The departmental saw mill was at work for 292 days. In all, 26,189 cubic feet of timber were sawn and the outturn was 11,286 c.ft., the percentage of yield being 43. The realisations from the sale of sawn timber and the sawing of private timber amounted to Rs. 28,593 and the estimated value of the stock on hand was Rs. 13,260 making a total of Rs. 41,853. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,588. The Saw Mill.

124. During the year, 18 families consisting of 45 persons were settled, bringing the total number of families to 271, (exclusive of 4 families that died owing to influenza and other causes), consisting of 1,255 persons. To the new settlers, 45 acres and 5 guntas of wet land assessed at about Rs. 93, were given out for cultivation, so that at the close of the year there were 992 acres and 8 guntas of wet land assessed at Rs. 2,100 under cultivation. Inclusive of Rs. 2,827 spent during the year, the total expenditure on the scheme since the beginning amounted to Rs. 31,452. Settlement of the Mahratta kunbis.

125. In the Mysore Forest School 22 students passed out, having finished their training. Eighteen of these obtained certificates of the higher standard and the remaining four those of the lower standard. The former were appointed as rangers and the latter as foresters. For the course of 1920-22, twenty-two students were admitted, the total number of students in both the junior and senior classes being 51. General.

126. In the course of the khedda operations conducted at Kakankote in November and December 1919, in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Mysore, two captures of 50 elephants in all were effected. Deducting the number that died and the infirm and old ones, there remained 39 animals of which 12 were kept for departmental use. The driving and roping operations were witnessed with great interest by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja and a select party of guests.

127. The forest articles exhibited in the Dasara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1919 were again fitted up in the Exhibition grounds for inspection by His Excellency the Viceroy.

128. The fuel depot in the Bangalore city was revived under departmental management from the 1st April 1920 and 2,070 tons of fuel in all were distributed through the depot.

129. The quantity of fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore was 1,975 tons against a contracted quantity of 3,500.

130. In connection with the supply of fuel to the Iron Works at Benkipur, a quantity of 28,600 tons of fuel was collected and kept ready for supply.

131. A pamphlet in Kannada on arboriculture was prepared at the instance of the Agricultural Board of the Economic Conference and was under print at the close of the year.

132. The following were among the more important items of work attended to in connection with the development of forest resources during the year :—

(1) With a view to popularise little known varieties of timber 26 species of such timber amounting to 16,500 c.ft. were sold for Rs. 17,228. An exhaustive collection of little known *ghaut* and other timbers was being got up for purposes of advertisement.

(2) Fifty samples of wood likely to prove suitable for furniture, panelling, etc., were prepared and sent to the Director of the Commercial Museum in Paris.

(3) A market was being developed in the Hassan district for the wood oils obtained from *yennemara* and *dhuma*.

(4) A Forest Officer was deputed to Malhar for studying the propagation of lac.

(5) The sandal valuation survey in the Hunsur taluk was completed during the year and the sandal trees over the whole of the Mysore and Honnali taluks and the French Rocks sub-taluk were enumerated, while the taluks of Heggaddevankote and Shikarpur were partially dealt with.

X. Geology.

General.

133. The Department of Mines and Geology was reorganised during the year, as a result of which the Geological, Mining and Explosives Branches were separated and constituted into two distinct departments, *viz.*, (1) the Geological Department and (2) the Department of Mines and Explosives.

134. Dr. W. F. Smeeth, till now Director of Mines and Geology, was placed on special duty in connection with the Mysore Iron Works and certain other special schemes; and the services of an Assistant Geologist were also made available for work connected with the iron industry. An officer of the Geological Department was deputed to visit various places of geological interest in Central and Northern India and get an acquaintance with the evidence obtainable there in respect of various geological and mineral occurrences. The rules for the grant of mineral licenses and leases were revised during the year, so as to enable Government to keep sufficient control in their hands, while encouraging the development of mineral resources in the State. In consideration of the requirements of local industries and the available supplies of material, certain ores and minerals, within specified areas, were reserved. With a view to safeguard the interests of the industrial concerns in the State and to provide for the needs of Government, the period of the permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners of districts under the Land Revenue rules and by the Forest Department for the removal of lime-stone and other ordinary minerals was restricted to one year at a time. A fixed scale of fees payable by mining lessees and prospecting licensees was prescribed in respect of the expenses incurred by Government on account of the survey and demarcation of prospecting and mining blocks. Volume XVII, Part II, of the Records of the Department and bulletin No. 9 on the Acid Rocks of Mysore were issued during the year.

Licenses and Leases.

135. The number of mining leases in force during the year was less than that in the previous year by two, the reduction being due to the surrender of one and the cancellation of the other.

136. The following statement shows the number of leases and licenses current during the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

ITEMS.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Mining leases	31	29
Licenses for Prospecting	63	42
„ for Collecting	4	1
„ for Exploring	18	21
Total ...	116	93

137. The decrease in the case of prospecting licenses was due to the cancellation of a large number of licenses in respect of gold, manganese, chrome and magnesite.

Geological Survey.

138. Work was undertaken in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug and considerable time was devoted to revising and mapping some of the most difficult and doubtful areas. The results tended to bear out the previous observations in regard to the wider distribution of the various members of the champion gneiss series, which had been previously mapped as peninsular gneiss.

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It was also found that the hornblendic rocks mapped as members of the lower division of the Dharwars in the neighbourhood of Chikmagalur are largely members of the upper division of the whole area.

Mineral Survey.

139. Investigation of alkaline deposits, lime-stones and other minerals was undertaken with satisfactory results. In the course of the mineral survey of the prospecting license blocks in the Tumkur district, iron ores were located in the neighbourhood of Karekurchi and some test samples were obtained for analysis. Some corundum bearing areas were also located in the Sira taluk.

Prospecting and Economic enquiries.

140. Steady progress was made during the year in the investigation of certain mineral industries and the collection of useful information relating to them, special attention being devoted to experimental work and investigations in connection with sodium carbonate, lime-stone and kankar.

Sodium Carbonate.

141. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by Government in connection with the manufacture of sodium carbonate. Further tests were continued with the deposits of alkaline earth near Mandya in order to ascertain the cause of poor results obtained last year and it was found to be due to seasonal causes. Experimental work was also carried on with soda earth occurring near Nejanti and Tadakalur in the Sira taluk. The quantity of soda earth collected and treated in these areas was 230 tons and the soda obtained about 19 tons. Of these two areas, Nejanti was more promising than the other. But the chief drawbacks of the locality are the difficulty of labour and its long distance of 56 miles from the nearest railway station, Tumkur.

Graphite.

142. The prospecting work in connection with the graphite deposits near Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet taluk was closed as it was found that the material collected was very poor in graphitic carbon and hence unsuitable for any high class work, though a fair quantity of it existed in the area.

Lime-stone.

143. The investigation of lime-stones and dolomites of the Voblapur area in the Tumkur district was continued. Two patches of kankar-like alteration of lime-stone were observed and this material was found to be much purer than lime-stone itself. The high calcium variety of lime-stone which is the only kind suited for chemical industries such as manufacture of carbide and cyanamide was found to occur in limited quantities and a private company, keen on starting a cement industry, was granted an exploring license, with preferential rights in respect of lime-stone over the Chitaldrug district, where a high calcium lime-stone deposit was located near Javagondahalli. The occurrences of lime-stone in parts of the Chitaldrug district were investigated with special reference to the commercial aspects of the deposits and large deposits were located in the Hiriyur and Hosdurga talūks near Marikanve, Kanchipur, Kudrekanve State forest, Madadkere and a few other areas. Certain other areas near Sivasamudram were also examined in order to locate lime-stone or kankar and fifteen localities round about the power station were noticed and six of them are expected to yield about 6,000 cubic yards of kankar.

Other enquiries.

144. The occurrence of economic minerals in the vicinity of Kannambadi was investigated with special attention to the deposits of lime-stone, kankar and magnesite, in regard to which information was required in connection with the manufacture of paper pulp. The majority of the deposits were found to be too high in silica contents and too low in lime. The deposit at Jettihundi, the best of all in the area, was utilized for the construction of the Krishnarajasagara dam.

The Geological Museum and Library.

145. A large number of specimens of rare minerals and rocks of geological and economic interest were added to the Museum and several economic enquiries were attended to. As in the previous year, several collections of specimens of ores, minerals and mineral products as well as geological and mineral maps of the State were exhibited at the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, held during the year 1919.

146. The total number of books and pamphlets added to the Library was 213 of which only 3 were purchased and the rest received in exchange for the publications of the department. A chart showing the out-put and value of minerals in Mysore during the past five years was prepared and sent for Exhibition on the occasion of the Viceregal visit in December 1919.

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Laboratory.

147. One hundred and eleven assays of ores and minerals were carried out for the department at the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Department, of which 3 were samples of clay, 1 of grey bauxite, 1 of laterite, 1 of slaty schist, 6 of sodium carbonate, 1 of rock, 4 of dolomite, 1 of yellow mineral, 1 of hæmatite quartzite, 31 of lime stone, 58 of iron ores and 3 of kankar.

x. (a) Mines and Explosives.

Number of Mines, etc., at work.

148. Work was carried on during the year on 11 mining and 26 prospecting blocks. Of these, 5 were for gold, 5 for manganese, 3 for chrome, 5 for magnesite, 5 for asbestos, 7 for China clay, 1 for lime stone, 1 for antimony, 3 for mica and 2 for ochres.

Gold.

149. As in the previous year, 5 mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reefs, Ooregaum, Nundydrug and Balaghat, produced gold; and no work was done outside the Kolar Gold Field area.

Gold produced.

150. The total output of bar gold was 488,056 ozs. of an approximate value of Rs. 2,55,87,970 as compared with 487,484 ozs. of the value of Rs. 2,51,11,749 (revised) in the previous year.

Royalty.

151. The total royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 14,10,661 as against Rs. 14,30,480 (revised) paid in 1918-19.

Manganese.

152. Two mining leases and 7 prospecting licenses in respect of this mineral were current during the year and the total quantities of ore collected and exported were 23,965 and 10,852 tons respectively against 22,473 and 1,477 tons in 1918-19. The royalty payable to Government on the ore removed was Rs. 6,606 against Rs. 923 in the previous year.

Chrome.

153. Four mining leases and one prospecting license for chrome were current and the total quantities of ore collected and exported were 7,317 and 5,196 tons respectively against 58,494 and 18,946 tons in the preceding year. The royalty payable to Government on the ore removed was Rs. 3,897 as against Rs. 15,153 in the previous year. The decrease in the out-put and export and consequently in the amount of royalty payable to Government is due to the want of demand for the mineral since the cessation of the War.

Magnesite.

154. There were 4 mining leases and 1 prospecting license for magnesite current during 1919-20. The quantities of ore collected and exported during the year were 2,280 and 1,637 tons respectively. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 1,023 against Rs. 1,552 in the previous year.

Asbestos.

155. As in the previous year, 6 prospecting licenses were current for asbestos. The quantities collected and sold were 2,200 and 3 tons respectively against 614 and 255 tons in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 8 against Rs. 379 in the preceding year.

Mica.

156. There were 9 prospecting licenses current for mica during the year against 7 in the previous year. The quantities collected and sold were 3,350 and 2,122 lbs., respectively, against 712 lbs. raised and sold during the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 46 against Rs. 193 in the previous year. The decrease in royalty as compared with the previous year's figure was due to the inferior quality of the mineral sold during the year under report.

Antimony.

157. Only one license for this mineral was current. No ore was collected, but about 2 tons, 5 cwts. of ore obtained in previous years were sold for Rs. 671 and a royalty of Rs. 34 was paid to Government.

Corundum.

158. Only 1 license for corundum was current during the year against 4 in the previous year. There was no activity in the exploitation of this mineral.

Galena.

159. Only one license was current. No ore was collected.

Kaolin.

160. Eight licenses were current during the year as in the year previous. The quantities of crude material collected and removed were 2,329 and 2,198 tons

respectively against 2,046 and 1,841 tons in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 1,309 against Rs. 619 in the previous year.

Ochres.

161. There were five prospecting licenses current as against seven in the previous year. About 40 tons of the material were collected but none removed.

Limestone.

162. There was one prospecting license current. The quantity collected and removed during the year was 278 tons and the royalty paid to Government thereon was Rs. 278.

Number of persons employed.

163. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1919 was 26,151 as against 26,371 in the previous year, of whom 24,409 were engaged in gold-mining alone as against 24,517 in 1918.

Accidents.

164. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines during 1919 was 201 against 150 in the previous year. Of these, 54 were fatal, resulting in the death of 68 persons giving a mortality of 2·60 per 1,000 persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 15 were due to rock-bursts involving the death of 27 persons.

Prosecutions.

165. The number of persons prosecuted for breaches of the Mysore Mines Regulation and the rules framed thereunder was five, of whom four were convicted and one was acquitted. Twenty persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences connected with 18 accidents, by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Certificates for mestris, blasters and engine-drivers.

166. During the year, 538 candidates qualified themselves for these certificates. Of them, 353 were mestris, 169 blasters and eight engine drivers of the first class and eight of the second class.

Inspection of explosives. (Calendar year 1919.)

167. Under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in September 1919, the Inspectorate of Explosives which had formed part of the Geological section of the Department of Mines and Geology was transferred to the Department of Mines and Explosives and the Inspector of Explosives was divested of the duties of the Deputy Inspector of Mines in order to enable him to devote greater attention to the statutory inspection of explosives and see that the local inspections of licensed premises are satisfactorily carried out by the Magistracy and the Police. The appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Explosives was also sanctioned for assisting the Inspector in his work.

168. All the magazines licensed by Government as also the daily supply sub-magazines situated at important shaft tops and all other explosives stores on the mining blocks, established under rule 94 of the rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, were inspected. The explosives stored in every case were within the sanctioned limit. The magazines were well maintained and such of the incidental defects as were pointed out were attended to promptly by the owners. In addition to the above, most of the premises and manufacturing places licensed by District Magistrates in the districts of Shimoga, Kolar and Bangalore were inspected and particularly many of the premises licensed to deal in manufactured fireworks in the Bangalore city were visited and found to be satisfactory. On the Kolar Gold Fields two persons were charged with and convicted of breaches of rule 100 of the Mysore Mining Rules. An inhabitant of the Goribidnur taluk in the Kolar district was charged for unlicensed possession of some explosives; but the results of the enquiry were not known by the end of the year. There were 19 accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields by the use of high explosives in blasting operations in connection with the mining work. In all possible cases, suitable action was taken to bring the offenders to book.

Number of licenses granted.

169. The total number of licenses granted under the Explosives rules was 249 against 246 in the previous year.

xi. Public Works.

Administrative measures.

170. The existing circles of superintendence were reorganised during the year and their jurisdiction revised so as to make them geographically compact and administratively efficient. A separate Sanitary Circle of superintendence was

formed in order to ensure proper attention to the preparation and execution of water-supply schemes, drainage projects, etc. The scale of office establishment for the circles and the scale of draftsmen were revised under a provincial *cadre*. The number of permanent sub-divisions was reduced so as to make it possible to place a Gazetted Officer in charge of each sub-division. The project sub-divisions, which were formed two years ago for the preparation of irrigation projects, were abolished and the work was ordered to be done by the ordinary sub-divisions as before.

Grant and outlay.

171. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,24,539 against which an outlay of Rs. 45,33,985 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 4,90,554. The expenditure of the year was less than that of 1918-19 by Rs. 4,50,815. The following statement gives the details under the several fund heads :—

Fund heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Fund	38,30,500	36,52,599	—1,77,901
Irrigation Cess Fund	3,05,973	1,42,976	—1,62,997
District Fund	6,73,066	4,47,704	—2,25,362
Village School Fund	50,000	31,565	— 18,435
University Fund	1,65,000	1,52,411	— 12,589
Kolar Gold Fields Depreciation Fund ...	...	1,952	+ 1,952
Palace Fund	...	13,821	+13,821
Contributions	...	90,957	+90,957
Total ...	50,24,539	45,33,985	—4,90,554

Irrigation works charged to revenue.

172. The expenditure incurred on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 2,81,302, Rs. 1,69,082 being on tanks and Rs. 1,12,220 on channels.

Tanks.

173. The work of constructing a new tank across the Maralwadi stream near Mavathur in Kankanhalli taluk again came to a stop as the contractor would not proceed further unless higher rates were sanctioned. The restoration of the Melur tank, Hunsur taluk, and Manchipatna Hutchakere, Nagamangala taluk, were nearly completed. Works in respect of (1) the new tank across the Vadli stream in the Hunsur taluk, (2) Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk, (3) Dadaga tank, Nagamangala taluk, (4) Tagadur Kommanakere, Nanjangud taluk, (5) Deepambudi tank sluice, Kunigal taluk, (6) Bavanhalli new tank, Chiknayakanhalli taluk, and (7) Sowlunga tank channel, Honnali taluk, were in different stages of progress. Work on diverting the floods of the Krishnambudi stream, Hiriyur taluk, and restoring the Bellur Dasankere and Ayyankere tanks in the Nagamangala and Kadur taluks respectively were started during the year.

Channels.

174. The construction of an anicut at Gopala in the Shimoga district and another at Halsoor in the Mysore district made fair progress. The gap in the scouring sluice of the Lakshmanapura anicut, Mysore district, was built and the danger to the anicut averted. The improvement of the Krishnarajakatte and the Sri Ramadevaru south channel was completed during the year.

Civil Works Buildings.

175. The expenditure on buildings (original works) amounted to Rs. 8,22,982 and its distribution by departments stood as follows :—

	Rs.
Administration	2,93,231
Land Revenue	76,906
Excise	4,519
Education	1,59,251
Law and Justice	3,500
Jails	14,312
Police	32,191
Medical	55,421
Forest	4,766
Religious	797
Minor Departments	241
Miscellaneous	1,77,847

176. The following were the more important works in progress during the year:—

Bangalore district.—Providing sanitary fittings to the Public Offices at Bangalore, constructing an additional building for the Public Offices at Bangalore, constructing an additional block of building in the compound of the District Office at Bangalore, extending the Revenue Survey Office building at Bangalore, constructing a Technological Institute at Bangalore and constructing Public Works Stores at Bangalore.

Mysore district.—Constructing a new Collegiate High School at Mysore, completing the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore and constructing subsidiary buildings thereto, laying out the north yard of the Palace at Mysore, installing exterior lights and constructing a new office block thereto, constructing the new Guests' Mansion near the Lalitadri Hills, constructing travellers' bungalow or European guests' quarters at Mysore, constructing quarters for the members of the Representative Assembly at Mysore, constructing new south gate and improving the north gate of the fort at Mysore, improving the Branch Press buildings at Mysore, improving the Lakeview bungalow at Mysore and improving the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam.

Hassan district.—Constructing the new High School at Hassan.

Kadur district.—Constructing additional wards and an operation theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur.

177. The expenditure on repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 2,26,274, including the sum spent by Civil Officers on petty repairs to buildings in their charge.

Communications.

178. The outlay on original works under communications amounted to Rs. 1,58,528, of which Rs. 1,43,957 was incurred on roads, Rs. 12,327 on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 2,244 on miscellaneous items. Important among the road works were the improvement of the Chamundi Hill road, opening of a direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara, and opening of a bridle-path and foot-path to the top of Sri Himavat Gopalaswami Hill in the Mysore District, opening a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna in the Hassan district, widening Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road, restoring the Bababudan Hill road between Lingadahalli and Kemmangudi and metalling Chikmagalur-Tarikere road in the Kadur district, widening to road width the bridle-path on the Talguppa-Aralgode extension between Heddense and the Ghat head, widening the bridle-path at Kogaru to the frontier at Hopparige on the Sagar-Bhatkal road, constructing a bridge across the Thungabhadra river at Honnali and constructing three bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road in the Shimoga district. A first class travellers' bungalow at Chikballapur in the Kolar district was also under construction.

179. On repairs to communications, a sum of Rs. 5,53,695 was spent, of which Rs. 5,47,915 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the State roads, Rs. 5,210 on repairs to ferries, Rs. 12,705 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows and—Rs. 12,135 on miscellaneous items. The total length of the State roads maintained during the year was 2,039 miles of which 1,977 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 269 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

180. The expenditure on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 2,33,876, of which a sum of Rs. 7,866 was spent on improvement to towns, Rs. 12,026 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 98,735 on water-supply and Rs. 1,15,249 on miscellaneous items. The more important of the works were the sanitary improvements to the Shimoga and Hiriyur towns, the construction of storm water and sewage drains in the Bangalore city, improvements to the Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore city, the Vani Vilas Water Works of the Mysore city and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore and the construction of permanent buildings and temporary sheds at the Karapur camping grounds.

181. The expenditure on works other than original amounted to Rs. 2,07,717, of which a sum of Rs. 1,95,042 was spent on the maintenance of water-supply works, most of it being on the Chamarajendra water works at Bangalore and the Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore.

182. In the aggregate, 374 million gallons of water were pumped during the year from the Bangalore city head works, and including the quantity pumped by the Civil and Military Station, 972 million gallons of unfiltered water were received at the combined jewell filters. The total consumption in the city averaged a daily consumption of 1,079,578 gallons or about 12 gallons per head of population. Three hundred and thirty-four new house service connections were given during the year, bringing the total number of such connections at the end of June 1920 to 2,744. The total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 2,30,502, including contributions from other sources. The expenditure on the Vani Vilas Water Works of the Mysore city amounted to Rs. 83,427. The motors pumped 496 million gallons of water, which represents an average daily supply of 1,358,904 gallons or 19 gallons per head of population. The number of house service connections was increased by 219, *i.e.*, from 1,463 to 1,682. Under the head "Kolar Gold Fields Water Works" an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,900 was incurred. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 442,663,425 gallons.

Military Works.

183. An outlay of Rs. 27,703 was incurred on original military works, the more important of them being the construction of permanent structures for accommodating the half-squadron horses, etc., of the Local Service Regiment at Woddarpalya, Mysore, draining the Imperial Service Lancer's Lines at Bangalore and constructing additional blocks of Bar-Lines at Tumkur. A sum of Rs. 20,675 was expended on repairs, Rs. 17,724 by the Military Department on petty repairs to buildings and Rs. 2,971 by the Public Works Department on repairs to the old Silledar Lines at Bangalore and Mysore and the Military Stores and Workshop at the former place.

Contribution Works.

184. The works falling under this head are those carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the budget. The total expenditure from the contributions amounted to Rs. 90,957. Of this, a sum of Rs. 84,731 was for works and repairs, of which Rs. 4,211 was under irrigation, Rs. 24,942 under civil buildings, Rs. 165 under communications and Rs. 55,413 under miscellaneous public improvements. Under civil buildings, the works dealt with related to the construction and repair of Muzrai buildings or buildings of a charitable or private nature. The principal work in progress was the Subramanyaswami temple at Maklidurg, Dodballapur taluk. Under miscellaneous public improvements effected under this head may be mentioned the water-supply to the town of Davangere and improvement of water-supply to the town of Shimoga.

Establishment. Tools and Plant.

185. The charges under "establishment" amounted to Rs. 8,67,265 against a modified grant of Rs. 9,18,453, resulting in a saving of Rs. 51,188. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds amounted to 25·2 per cent. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 87,779 against a modified grant of Rs. 42,455, resulting in an excess of Rs. 45,324.

General.

186. A local Public Works Code was prepared but was not issued as it required revision in the light of the reorganization of the department under contemplation.

187. A good number of works as well as of division and sub-division offices was inspected during the year by the Superintending and Executive Engineers. The Chief Engineer made 91 inspections of works and travelled over 3,061 miles of roads.

xi. (a) Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

Total grant and outlay.

188. The year's grant from all the sources as finally sanctioned for the Krishnarajasagara and allied works, including establishment, amounted to Rs. 18,04,221 against which an outlay of Rs. 18,02,469 was incurred. The total outlay incurred on the works from the commencement was about Rs. 150 lakhs.

Progress of works.

189. Among the main items of works in progress may be mentioned the following :—

(1) Excavation work on the North and South Banks was mostly completed. The temporary weir gap was raised from + 63 to + 75 to the full width on the South Bank and only to partial section on the North Bank. The first four scouring sluices were raised from + 80 to + 104 and the second four vents from + 80 to + 88. The high level scouring and irrigation sluices on the North Bank were completed and the masonry over the same was raised to + 100. After fixing in position the pen stock pipes of the turbine sluices for generating electricity, cement concrete rings and cut stone work were completed and the rubble masonry was raised to + 80. The excavation for the foundation of the waste weir was completed and a small quantity of masonry was also done between C. S. 140 and 142.

(2) A sum of Rs. 1,78,470 was spent in connection with the acquisition of lands coming under submersion by the reservoir and the formation of new villages for settling the expropriated population, etc.

(3) The extension of the South Bank Low Level Canal from its present terminus to Boppanhalli tank was undertaken and aqueducts, bridges and waste weirs were built along 16½ miles already opened in the preceding year. The left bank canal was excavated to a length of 12 miles and the accommodation bridges, relieving weirs and the construction of sluices were completed. The Mandagere and the Hemagiri channels were improved and extended. The total extent of lands brought under irrigation below all these channels was 12,491 acres.

(4) Surveys for the opening of a high level canal from the North Bank of the reservoir were completed and trial pits were sunk all along the canal trace of 235 miles.

(5) The direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara was completed and opened for traffic for light and springed vehicles.

(6) Gauging operations were conducted at the upper anicut and velocity observations were conducted by both Mysore and Madras parties jointly in many places.

General.

190. The regulation of the issue of water due to Madras from the reservoir was conducted satisfactorily during the monsoon as well as the hot weather.

191. A new Channels Division was formed with headquarters at French Rocks and, with the formation of this division, the No. III Division at French Rocks for the high level canal surveys was abolished. Proposals were under consideration for the re-organization of the staff attached to the Krishnarajasagara Dam works resulting in the abolition of one of the two divisions at the works and the shifting of the headquarters of the Superintending Engineer from Krishnarajasagara to Mysore and the consequent revision of the clerical and accounts establishments of these offices.

xii. Electrical Department.

Grant and outlay.

192. The total modified grant for the year was Rs. 23,96,000 and the actual outlay was Rs. 22,21,444. This outlay was made up of Rs. 10,12,769 on account of capital, Rs. 10,90,561 on account of working expenses and Rs. 1,18,114 on account of the depreciation fund, maintenance of telephones and other miscellaneous expenditure.

Capital works.

193. The outlay on account of capital works was Rs. 10,12,769 as against Rs. 6,39,973 in the previous year. The most important works that were completed during the year were:—

(1) Construction of a 4th set of new Operators' quarters and a 3rd set of 16 new cooly blocks at Sivasamudram.
(2) Guying of the Kolar Transmission Line.
(3) Construction of a store house for the Central Stores at the Railway Station yard.
(4) Electrification of Soldevanhalli Pumping Station.
(5) Construction of a Transformer Station (new 'A' Station) in Bangalore.
(6) Installation of 47 ornamental lamp posts from the Market Square to the Railway Station in the Mysore city.

(7) Installation of telephone service between the Hulhalli anicut and Mysore.
(8) Installation of street lights and running an incandescent line to the Loco Staff and Officers' quarters of the Mysore Railway in the Vontikoppal extension.
(9) Installation of 8 ornamental lamp posts in the Mysore Railway Station yard.

Some of the works in progress were :—

(1) Construction of a 5th set of new Operators' quarters and an A.-V. School at Sivasamudram.
(2) VI Installation works.
(3) Electrification of the pumping plant at Bethamangala.
(4) Reconstruction of the low tension busses at the Kolar Gold Fields.
(5) Installing two motor generators in the generating station.
(6) Installing two frequency charger sets in the sub-stations at Bangalore.
(7) Remodelling the Mysore Sub-Station.
(8) Construction of quarters for the Line Inspectors at Kankanhalli and Sarjapur.

Contribution works.

194. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 22,21,444 on the works of the Electrical Department, a sum of Rs. 81,187 was expended on works undertaken for other departments and private bodies, the important items being.—

(1) Installation of 21 electric lights in 1st Raja Kumari's Mansion.
(2) Overhauling the Palace *Nagarkhana* and Chamundi *Thotti*.
(3) Installation of electric lights in the Railway Colony at Mysore.
(4) Deviation of the Bangalore Transmission Line near the veterinary hospital at the southern end of the Basavangudi extension.

Revenue expenditure.

195. The outlay under revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,90,561 including Rs. 4,16,982 set apart for depreciation and Rs. 33,236 on suspense accounts against a grant of Rs. 10,89,000. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 32,136 on account of "Direction and Accounts" the actual working expenses were only Rs. 6,08,207 which is 25·85 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year as against 20 per cent during the previous year.

Power and Plant.

196. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram was 112,047,210 units as against 102,530,000 units during the previous year. Of this, 96,702,100 units were supplied to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields, 11,642,510 units to the Bangalore city and 3,702,600 units to the Mysore city.

Lighting and Power installations.

197. At the close of the year under report there were 176 power service installations as against 135 in the preceding year. Of these 123 were in Bangalore, 51 in the Mysore city and 2 on the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of lighting installations was 9,022 as against 7,776 in the preceding year. There were 4,232 street lights and 4,790 interior lighting installations. Of the former 2,590 were in Bangalore, 1,487 in the Mysore city and 155 on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the interior lighting installations there were 3,871 in the Bangalore city and the Civil and Military Station, 901 in the Mysore city and 18 on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Revenue.

198. The revenue outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 6,00,040. The arrears due by the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields were reduced from Rs. 5,00,409 to Rs. 3,75,307 on account of the increase in the rate of exchange from £0-1-6 to £0-2-0 per rupee. The total amount of arrears was therefore reduced to Rs. 4,74,938. Including this amount, the total demand for the year was Rs. 28,27,254 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 22,90,783 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,36,471.

Financial results.

199. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme up to the end of the year was Rs 1,30,50,499. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 3,49,09,429, of which a sum of Rs. 12,16,024 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from these gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,79,56,063, of which Rs. 1,17,17,261 represented the working expenses including depreciation fund set apart and Rs. 62,38,802 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised from the scheme for the past 18 years was Rs. 1,69,53,365 or an average of Rs. 9,41,854 per year. Deducting again from the net profit Rs. 12,95,465, the share of revenue transferred to Krishnarajasagara Works from the 16th July 1916, the net surplus was Rs. 1,56,57,900.

200. During the year under report there were 190 interruptions as against 181 in the previous year. Of these, 8 were due to interference, 20 to line trouble, 7 to generating station trouble, 60 to receiving station trouble and 95 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 38 prearranged shut downs on account of alterations and repairs at generating and receiving stations. The average duration of each interruption was about 13 minutes each. Interruptions.

201. There were two fatal accidents, one occurring at Sivasamudram and the other at Bangalore among the staff employed for the maintenance of the plant. There were also three more fatal accidents met with by private parties along the transmission lines. Accidents.

202. As in previous years, water having been stored in the Krishnarajasagara, the required supply of water to meet the demand for the Cauvery Power Scheme was let into the Cauvery river as required. The charges paid to Krishnarajasagara works on account of water supplied by them during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,235. Maintenance of channels and river conditions.

xiii. Railways.

203. The Railway Committee met six times during the year and dealt with 10 questions and passed resolutions thereon. General.

204. The length of the open lines belonging to the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was as under :— Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

	1918-19	*1919-20*
Broad Gauge	9·88	9·88
Metre Gauge	401·35	261·60
Total ...	411·23	271·48

The decrease in the mileage of Metre Gauge lines was due to the resumption by the Government of the working of the branch lines, *viz.*, Bangalore-Mysore, Mysore-Nanjangud and Birur-Shimoga sections from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company from the 1st October 1919.

205. The gross receipts from the Railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 38,52,048 as against Rs. 45,58,616 in 1918-19 showing a decrease of Rs. 7,06,568 due to the decrease in mileage. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 22,44,306 against Rs. 22,79,797 in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 16,07,742 as against Rs. 22,78,819, thus giving a percentage return of 6·90 as against 8·54 on the capital outlay. Receipts and working Expenditure.

206. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1920 on these lines was Rs. 2,31,45,829. Deducting from the net earnings the share payable to the working agency, *viz.*, Rs. 88,458, and the interest charges amounting to Rs. 7,19,691 on the capital provided by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the net profit to the State was Rs. 7,99,593 as against Rs. 11,23,108 in 1918-19. Capital Expenditure and general results.

207. The gross earnings of the Kolar District Railway amounted to Rs. 2,03,501 and the net earnings to Rs. 47,264 against—Rs. 5,443 in 1918-19 which represents 3·06 per cent of the capital outlay of Rs. 15,44,879 against—0·97 per cent of the previous year. Aided lines worked by the State.
1. Kolar Dt. Ry. (BWT to CBC).

208. The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year 1919-20 on the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway was Rs. 10,07,756 and the gross earnings during the year were Rs. 1,48,417. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 57,355 against—Rs. 4,561 in 1918-19 representing 5·68 per cent of the total capital outlay against—0·69 per cent in the previous year. 2. B. C. L. Ry. (SBC to CBC).

209. The gross earnings of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway amounted to Rs. 3,89,618 as against Rs. 3,99,338 during 1918-19. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 90,142 as against Rs. 587 in 1918-19. State lines worked by the State.

210. The gross earnings of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway amounted to Rs. 25,839 as against Rs. 29,720. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 7,008 as against Rs.—3,041 in 1918-19.

211. The gross earnings of the Mysore-Bangalore section amounted to Rs. 10,35,533 from the 1st October 1919, the date on which this line was resumed by Government, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 4,35,974.

212. The gross earnings of the Mysore-Nanjangud section amounted to Rs 90,651 from the 1st October 1919 and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 37,441.

213. The gross earnings of the Birur-Shimoga section amounted to Rs. 1,92,140 from the 1st October 1919 and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 77,760.

Lines under Construction.

214. The Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway and the Thadasa-Hebbe Tramway were nearing completion and are expected to be opened for traffic early.

215. The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway, the Kemmangundi-Benkipur Tramway and the Agasanhadlu-Benkipur Tramway started in 1918-19 was progressing satisfactorily.

216. The construction of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway was commenced in November 1919. All preliminary arrangements were completed and earthwork was in progress.

Surveys and Investigation of new projects.

217. The total length of the Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway line is 112 miles. The survey for this railway was divided into three stages, *viz.*,

(*a*) Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway (Metre Gauge).

(*a*) Shimoga to Arasalu (26 miles), the construction of which has already been started.

(*b*) Arasalu to Sagar (28 miles).

(*c*) Sagar to Bhatkal (58 miles). The final location survey for the second and third stages was completed and the project estimates are under preparation.

(*b*) Nanjangud-Kakankote Railway (Metre Gauge).

218. Project estimates for the whole length of 46 miles were completed; but the alternative alignment between Hulhalli and Manchegowdanhalli, a distance of 25 miles, desired by the Forest Department and ordered by Government accordingly with certain deviation so as to take the line above Kabbini Reservoir, was under investigation and nearing completion.

(*c*) Tumkur-Sira-Hiriyur-Chitaldrug Railway (Metre Gauge).

219. As the project estimates for metre gauge line were already completed, a portion of the alternative project estimates for the narrow gauge on the same alignment was completed during the year.

(*d*) Arasalu-Tirthahalli Railway (Metre Gauge).

220. The survey of the whole length of 30 miles was completed and project estimates were prepared. The improvement ordered subsequently in miles 17 and 25 was carried out and the project revised.

(*e*) Chikmagalur-Mudgere-Koppa Ry. (Metre Gauge).

221. A detailed preliminary survey was conducted except for a length of about 10 miles, which runs in coffee estates. Trial lines were also surveyed and a project estimate was under preparation.

(*f*) Banasandra-Oblapur Tramway (2'-0" Gauge).

222. The length of this tramway is 13 miles. This is in connection with the Benkipur Iron Scheme for the supply of lime-stone from Oblapur quarries. Preliminary survey was already done. A detailed survey for 10 miles was completed during the year.

Capital outlay on lines under construction and on Surveys.

223. The amount of capital expenditure incurred during the year on State Railways and Tramways under construction was Rs. 7,96,100, the amount spent on surveys being Rs. 26,700.

Accidents.

224. During the year, there were on the lines worked by the State and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 78 derailments, 9 parting of trains, 35 accidents to persons, 62 engine failures, 133 accidents to cattle and other minor accidents.

xiv. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

225. Post and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, as usual, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. The total number of Post offices in the State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 453 at the commencement of the year. During the year under report, two sub-offices and 38 branch offices were opened bringing the total number of Post offices to 493. On the 30th June 1920, there were working four head offices, 106 sub-offices and 383 branch offices. All the four head offices and 53 of the sub-offices were combined Post and Telegraph offices. There were no exclusively Telegraph offices in the State.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and Finance.

NOTE.—*The figures in this section and in Appendix XXII are based on the Comptroller's report, while the figures appearing in the rest of this report are based on the Departmental reports.*

Opening Cash Balance. (Appendix XXII.)

1. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was 103 lakhs as against 110·95 lakhs in 1918-19.

Demand, collection and balance.

2. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1919 amounted to Rs. 42,63,373 as against Rs. 30,28,225 in 1918-19. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,11,32,366 as against Rs. 3,15,16,035 in the previous year. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,53,95,739. Deducting the amount remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 3,49,53,596 against which the collections amounted to Rs. 3,13,12,256 as against Rs. 2,95,53,227 in 1918-19. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 36,41,340.

Total receipts. (Appendix XXII).

3. Including credits under debt heads the total receipts of the year were Rs. 4,26,83,099 as against Rs. 3,85,43,925 in 1918-19.

Variations under receipts.

4. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(i) *Land Revenue.—Increase* Rs. 17,29,606.

The increase is reported to be due to the activities of the Revenue Department in the matter of arrear collections and to the collection of the suspended revenue of 1918-19. Remissions granted during 1918-19 due to adverse seasonal conditions also account for the increase in the following year.

(ii) *Mining Revenue.—Decrease* Rs. 2,02,114.

This revenue was partly realised in India and partly in England. The revenue realised in England was converted at the rate of 2 sh. the rupee with effect from the 1st July 1919, instead of at 1 sh. 6d., the rate adopted in the previous year. This mainly accounts for the decrease.

(iii) *Forest Revenue.—Increase* Rs. 9,95,482.

The revenue under Sandalwood showed an increase of Rs. 7,60,073 due to the quantity of the wood purchased by the Sandal Oil Factories being more than that of the previous year The actuals of 1918-19 include also a refund of Rs. 7,98,000 being the excess adjustment of Sandalwood revenue during 1917-18. These two causes mainly contributed to the increase but this was partly reduced by a decrease in revenue of Rs. 6,22,914 under Timber and other produce.

(iv) *Excise Revenue.—Increase* Rs. 5,53,926.

The increase is under all the heads but notably under arrack, toddy, ganja and majum, the shop rent of which exceeded the previous years' realisations by a little over 4 lakhs. The increase in the rate of toddy tree tax, duty on ganja, license fees on special liquors and receipts on account of fees, confiscations, etc., account for the increase under the other heads. The excise revenue refunded to inamdars was less than that refunded in 1918-19 by Rs. 57,509 as there were fewer arrear claims awaiting settlement.

(v) *Stamp Revenue.—Increase* Rs. 3,36,939.

The increase is under all the heads and chiefly under general stamps and court fee stamps.

(vi) *Miscellaneous other receipts.—Increase* Rs. 1,89,089.

The increase is chiefly under the heads Registration (Rs. 85,303) and Education (Rs. 70,585). There were also increases under the heads Miscellane-

ous Taxes (Rs. 12,211), Pensions and Allowances (Rs. 7,562), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 13,064) and Army (Rs. 21,541). As a set off against these increases there were decreases under the heads Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 6,065), Miscellaneous (Rs. 9,971), Jails (Rs. 1,116) and Medical (Rs. 3,968). The increase under Registration is due to larger realisations under Registration and other fees and that under Education to increase of receipts under school fees and examination fees which include receipts of examinations relating to Village School Funds which, with effect from the year 1919-20, appear under State Funds. The increase under Miscellaneous taxes is under "Excise duty on cotton manufactures." Larger realisations under "Contributions from employees of Municipalities and Miscellaneous contributions" account for the increase under Pensions and Allowances. The increase under Stationery and Printing was under the head Stationery. The excess under Army receipts represents the growth in the receipts from transport, Hessaraghatta and Nadmavinapura Farms and realisations from Military works. The decreases under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments and Miscellaneous were due to absence of receipts from the Civil Service Examinations under the former and less realisations from sales of sites in the Malleswaram and Basavanagudi Extensions counterbalanced by an increase on account of "Unclaimed deposits" under the latter.

(vii) *Miscellaneous Extraordinary receipts.—Decrease* Rs. 5,81,398.

This was chiefly due to there having been no receipt during the year under the head "Surplus Revenue of assigned tracts" against a receipt of Rs. 9,27,848 in the previous year. There were also decreases under Interest on investments (Rs. 35,859) and Civil Works (Rs. 1,07,414) due to interest realised in England on M. & S. M. Railway Debentures having been converted at 2 sh. the rupee instead of at 1 sh. 6d. and less receipts under Sales of buildings and Fines, refunds and Miscellaneous. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases under Interest on arrears of revenue (Rs. 25,406), Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances (Rs. 3,68,484), Agriculture (Rs. 71,517) and Industries and Commerce (Rs. 5,100). The interest on arrears of revenue was due to large arrears of land revenue collected during the year. The large increase under Interest on Capital for Sandal Oil Factories and Advances was due to the fact that interest on working capital from July 1917 was adjusted for the first time during the year. The increase under "Agriculture" is due to larger realisations from sale of Amrut Mahal bulls and assessment of kavals.

(viii) *Commercial Services (Net).*—Net decrease Rs. 12,80,371.

The reductions in the silver value of the sterling revenue realised in England and the consequent change from 1 sh. 6d. to 2 sh. the rupee, adopted for the adjustment of sterling transactions in the books of the Comptroller's office, mainly account for the fall under Cauvery Power Scheme and Sandal Oil Factories. The large amount of loss under the latter head was due to the adjustment of arrears of interest on working capital and depreciation of sterling realisations. The electrical revenue transferred from the Cauvery Power Scheme represents the bulk of revenue under Krishnarajasagara Works and the fall under this head was in consequence of decrease in C. P. S. Revenue. The increase under Railways is due to larger receipts especially under Bangalore-Mysore Railway and Kolar District Railway due to increased passenger traffic.

(ix) *Debt heads.—Increase* Rs. 23,80,145.

The decrease under Investment account was due to sale of Government of India Securities to replenish the cash balance which had been less than that for the previous year. The increase under insurance and provident funds was due to adjustment of interest on the balances of Insurance Fund for two years. The net receipts under Savings Banks Deposits were less by Rs. 7,16,416.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure of the year 1919-20 under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,24,96,234 as against Rs. 3,46,34,146 in the previous year. The total disbursements under all heads including debt heads were Rs. 4,25,30,271 as against Rs. 3,90,39,270 in the year previous.

Variations under expenditure.

6. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(i) *Revenue Collection charges.—Increase* Rs. 3,65,926.

The increase is mainly under Land Revenue due to larger remuneration to shanbhogs and patels on account of more realisations of Revenue and the revision of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department and Taluk establishments. The expenditure incurred on Khedda operations in connection with the Viceregal Visit contributed to the increase under Forest. The increase under Excise was due to the enhanced rate paid for the carriage of liquor from the Distillery to Bonded Depots.

(ii) *Administration.—Increase* Rs. 22,49,061.

This is due to a rise of expenditure under the heads General Administration, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Miscellaneous, Jails and Army. The charges incurred during the year on account of the visit of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford mainly contributed to the increase under General Administration. The small increase under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments was under Census and Examinations. The special allowance granted to low paid officials on account of the high prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life was exhibited fully under the head Miscellaneous instead of under different major heads as in the previous year and this mainly accounts for the increase under this head. The increase under Jails is on account of expenditure for rations and dietary charges due to rise in prices. Larger expenditure on feed of ponies and bullocks in consequence of high prices of grains increase in the mobilisation and equipment charges and adjustment of some arrear bills under Field service charges account for the increase under Army.

(iii) *Public Instruction.—Increase* Rs. 69,338.

The increase was under supervision and education of backward communities.

(iv) *Commercial Services.—Increase* Rs. 43,49,245.

The increase represents the progress of expenditure under all capital works. The progress made during the year under Railway Construction, the VI Installation works of the Electrical Department and the Mysore Iron and Steel works account for the increased capital outlay under these heads. The expenditure of 8 lakhs under Industrial Investment represents the initial grant of 5 lakhs and also the recurring grant of 3 lakhs for the constitution of a fund for the development of industrial works.

(v) *Public Works.—Decrease* Rs. 1,41,734.

The decrease is mainly in expenditure on original works due to a reduction of budget grant and was partly counterbalanced by increase in expenditure under "Civil works repairs."

(vi) *Miscellaneous.—Increase* Rs. 9,59,790.

The diminution in the mining revenue reduced the amount of contribution to the Capitalisation Fund. Under supervision of mines the increase was in the share of Police charges transferrable to this head. The increase under interest on debt and other obligations was due to adjustment of interest on the balances at credit of Insurance Fund for the two years 1918-19 and 1919-20 and also to the higher level of balances under certain deposits and funds. The decrease under Economic Conference is due to the transfer of economic work in the districts to District and Taluk Boards. The receipts and expenditure of the several concerns are, under the new procedure brought into effect from the 1st January 1920, booked under separate debt heads subordinate to industrial advances and this accounts for the decrease under Industries and Commerce. The extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 4 11,232 represents the loss on sale of securities during 1919-20 and that due to the rating of the value of the opening balance with Messrs. Coutts & Co., on the 1st July 1919 at 2 sh. the rupee instead of 1 sh. 6d., reduced by the gain on transfer of funds from Messrs. Coutts & Co. at less than the fixed rate of 2 sh. the rupee.

(vii) *Debt heads.*—The heads under which net expenditure figures appear in the year under report are departmental balance and loans.

Closing Cash Balance.

7. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,07,43,864 of which

Rs. 44,55,659 was in State Treasuries, Rs. 45,76,408 in Banks in India and Rs. 17,11,797 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

8. The total nominal value of securities of different kinds held at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 97·22 lakhs. Securities.

ii. Excise.

9. The special reserve staff was made permanent during the year and its designation changed into the Excise Intelligence Bureau. The Sringeri *Jahagir* was constituted into a separate sub-range with effect from the 1st September 1919, the establishment charges being wholly borne by the *Jahagirdar*. The scale of pay of some of the subordinate staff was revised as a first instalment of the scheme for the reorganization of the Department. General.

10. Among the more important of the administrative measures introduced during the year may be mentioned the following:— Administrative measures.

(1) Reduction of the strength of arrack from 30° U.P. to 35° U.P. and enhancement of the duty thereon to Rs. 6-0-0 per gallon of 35° U.P. in Bangalore and Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon of the same strength elsewhere and proportionately for higher or lower strengths.

(2) Conversion of the Bangalore city area into high duty area for the sale of arrack and fixing the duty at Rs. 6 per gallon of 30° U. P. against Rs. 5-4-0 in the rest of the State.

(3) Enhancement of the duty on ganja from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

(4) Enhancement of the issue price of opium from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per seer of 80 tolas.

(5) Revision of the rules relating to arrack, toddy, beer, akkibhoja, ganja and opium and the issue of rules regarding morphia and medicated wines.

(6) Issue in a permanent form of rules relating to the sales of Excise privileges.

(7) Amendment of the notification relating to the powers of officers of the Excise Department.

(8) Revision of the demand, collection and balance statement and chellan forms.

11. The quantity of spirits manufactured was 517,107 gallons which, added to the opening balance of 30,601 gallons (revised) at the beginning of the year, amounted to 547,708 gallons. Deducting wastages and the quantity taken for methylation, the net stock was 545,830 gallons. Out of this, 117,442 gallons were issued to the Civil and Military Station and 417,530 gallons to the State, leaving a balance of 10,858 gallons. Manufacture and stock.

12. The number of bonded depots in the State was 64 against 67 in 1918-19. There were 627 arrack shops as against 689 in the previous year. Bonded depots and arrack shops.

13. The consumption of arrack amounted to 373,551 gallons as against 393,909 gallons (revised) in the previous year showing a decrease of 20,358. Consumption of arrack.

14. The incidence of the consumption of arrack in the State as a whole fell from 3·8 (revised) to 3·4 drams per head of population. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields area, the incidence was 50 drams, 15 drams and 25 drams respectively per head of population as against 1 gallon and 1¼ drams, 15·4 drams and 38·04 drams in the year 1918-19. Incidence of consumption.

15. The total number of licenses of all kinds issued was 52 against 54 in the previous year inclusive of 19 occasional licenses against 20 in 1918-19. All licenses were disposed of on fixed fees except three retail off licenses which were disposed of by inviting tenders. The consumption of foreign liquor increased by 21 per cent being 20,408 gallons against 16,632 in 1918-19. This increase was due to the relaxation of restriction after the cessation of the War. To check the growth in consumption, minimum retail prices have been fixed for these liquors with effect from the 1st July 1920 and the licensees have been prohibited, Foreign liquor.

to import and sell foreign liquors bottled in India except under the special sanction of the Government. The revenue in the shape of license and surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 10,636 against Rs. 10,481 in 1918-19, showing an increase of Rs. 155.

Date toddy.

16. The number of date toddy shops licensed was 2,136 as against 2,174 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops during the year was 419,013 date and 9,008 cocoanut as against 393,502 date and 6,544 cocoanut trees respectively in the previous year; and outside the State, *i.e.*, in the British territory, 22,058 date and 5,559 cocoanut as against 22,541 date and 7,572 cocoanut trees in 1918-19.

Bagani toddy.

17. The number of *bagani* toddy shops licensed was 526 as against 494 in the previous year. The number of *bagani* trees tapped was 14,383 as against 13,453 in 1918-19.

Country malt liquors.

18. During the year there was one tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields and one bottled beer shop each in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

beer.

19. The total consumption of country beer decreased from 17,569 gallons in 1918-19 to 13,085, the fall in Kolar Gold Fields alone being 3,898 gallons. No canteen license was issued during the year for the Military camp at Hebbal.

Akkibhoja.

20. The number of *akkibhoja* shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35, all of them being located in the Shimoga district.

Intoxicating drugs.
Ganja.

21. The number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja was 252 as against 258 during 1918-19. The quantity consumed was 13,740 seers as against 11,172 seers (revised) in 1918-19.

Opium.

22. There was a reduction in the number of opium shops from 107 during 1918-19 to 100 due to the closure of seven shops in the Bangalore district. The quantity of opium consumed was 2,249 seers being an increase of 196 seers over the preceding year's consumption.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

23. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs exclusive of licenses held by medical practitioners and Chemists and Druggists and of the shops for the sale of methylated spirits, etc., was 3,820. There was on an average, 1 shop for every 4 villages and every 1,483 persons as against one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,457 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

24. The gross demand including arrears under all items of revenue amounted to Rs. 78,95,518 as against Rs. 72,70,693 showing an increase of Rs. 6,24,825. The total collections amounted to Rs. 77,48,406 including remissions, etc., (Rs. 1,90,000) as against Rs. 71,32,732, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,47,112 yet to be collected as against Rs. 1,37,962 during the previous year. The total current demand excluding the amount relating to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bangalore, rose from Rs. 71,36,701 to Rs. 77,57,631.

25. The actual collection was 98 per cent of the total demand, the same as in the previous year.

Incidence of Excise revenue.

26. The incidence of Excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-5-10 against Rs. 1-4-9 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-10-6, 0-10-8, 0-1-3 and 0-0-4 as against Re. 0-9-7, 0-9-11, 0-0-11 and 0-0-4·3 respectively in 1918-19.

Expenditure.

27. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 4,16,181 against Rs. 3,82,419 during 1918-19, *i.e.*, 5·3 per cent of the total collections as against 5·78 per cent in the previous year.

Surplus.

28. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 71,42,225 as against Rs. 65,55,031 in 1918-19.

Protective and preventive measures.

29. The amount disbursed on account of rewards came up to Rs. 775 against Rs. 723 in 1918-19 and the amount of compensation levied was Rs. 5,350 against Rs. 4,507 in the previous year. During the year under report 2,684 cases involving 3,629 persons were reported as against 2,843 cases involving 3,718 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences was in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases that had to be dealt with was 3,109 involving 4,226 persons. The number of cases disposed of is detailed below:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	576	686
Fined or compounded by departmental officers	1,453	2,027
Dealt with by magistrates	463	620
Struck off or withdrawn, etc.	237	299
Total ...	2,729	3,632

30. At the close of the year, 380 cases involving 598 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 104 cases involving 141 persons before magistrates.

iii. Stamps.

Stock.

31. The value and number of stamps of all kinds in stock in the Central Depot at the commencement of the year were Rs. 21,83,919 and 3,091,070 respectively. Stamps of the value of Rs. 19,41,707 numbering 2,723,021 were received from the stamp manufactory raising the value and number of stamps to Rs. 41,25,626 and 5,814,091 respectively. Of these, stamps of the value of Rs. 20,19,791 numbering 3,183,591 were issued to local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Stamp Superintendent's office, leaving in the Central Depot a balance of 2,630,500 stamps of the value of Rs. 21,05,835 at the end of the year.

Stamp Revenue.

32. The total revenue realised from sale, etc., of stamps increased from Rs. 13,17,720 in 1918-19 to Rs. 16,65,111. The rise is reported to be due to (1) the increase in the number and value of documents registered consequent on the introduction of the Transfer of Property Act, (2) the general increase of mercantile transactions after the cessation of the War, (3) the large number of marriages, etc., necessitating borrowing and (4) the absence of epidemics.

Expenditure.

33. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,04,389 as against Rs. 1,12,417 in the previous year.

Inspection.

34. All the offices in the Tumkur district and almost all in the districts of Chitaldrug and Hassan were inspected by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of stamps The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore inspected a large number of offices during the year as compared with the previous year. The number inspected in the other districts was very few.

General.

35. The administration of the Stamp Department was marked by the adoption of the following measures calculated to promote public convenience :—

(1) The compulsory use of three pie papers for drawing up petitions to be presented to Government, Heads of Departments and Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts was abolished from the 1st January 1920.

(2) The stamp duty payable on all deeds of gift, settlement, trust or other transfers in favour of the University of Mysore was remitted.

(3) A commission at the rate of 2% was sanctioned for the sale of stamps above Rs. 50 in value to all vendors authorised to sell them.

iv. State Life Insurance.

Proposals.

36. There were 2,444 proposals during the year as against 1,958 in the previous year. Of these, 1,779 were accepted, 1,017 being for the first insurance and 762 for further insurance ; 192 were rejected, 81 temporarily on medical grounds and 111 finally on medical and other grounds, and 473 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

37. Out of the 1,779 proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,709 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 16,47,188 on a monthly premium of Rs. 6,094 and the first premium remained to be paid in the remaining 70 cases.

Claims during the year.

38. During the year, 208 policies held by 99 persons assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,32,903 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 26 persons holding 47 policies with an aggregate bonus and reversionary bonus addition of Rs. 27,843 surrendered their policies and

reversionary bonus addition certificates and 207 persons holding 352 policies assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,82,067 died. Of these, 12 died of plague, 29 of fever, 34 of lung complaints, 5 of heart disease, 24 of diseases of the digestive organs, 67 of influenza and 36 from other causes.

Income and expenditure

39. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st July 1919 was Rs. 45,58,527.* The income during the year amounted to Rs. 6,57,132 of which a sum of Rs. 5,04,016 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,53,116 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,57,214 of which a sum of Rs. 3,38,916 was spent in payment of the assurances, etc., and Rs. 18,298 on account of management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 48,58,445. The percentage of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 54·36 and 2·78 as against 74·16 and 2·20 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 34·82 per cent of the total liability as against 36·03 per cent in 1918-19, the slight fall being due to not treating the sum invested in War Loan Bonds referred to in the previous year's report as an asset.

Working of the scheme since commencement. (1) Official Branch

40. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 27,031, of which 14,052 were of first and 12,979 of further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,67,01,940 including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on the 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 21,130 assuring a total bonus, including reversionary bonus addition, of Rs. 1,33,57,725 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 45,761. Of the remaining 5,901 policies, 5,129 involving a net bonus of Rs. 29,73,085 were completely discharged and claims on 416 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 2,06,303 were pending payment at the end of the year. Three-hundred and forty-three policies were not realizing premia and 13 polices were incomplete at the end of the year. Of the 5,129 policies that were completely discharged, 2,909 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,83,441 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured and 1,434 assuring a bonus of Rs. 10,29,984 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 189 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,10,773 by cancellation, 525 assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,19,482 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,360 by forfeiture. Thirty-nine policies were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

(2) Family Pension Branch.

41. There were no admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

(3) Public Branch

42. From the commencement to the end of 1919-20, 836 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 11,88,200 were accepted in the Public Branch. In 720 cases, policies were issued for an annual premium of Rs. 55,498. Death of one policy holder assuring Rs. 1,000 was reported during the year. Twelve surrendered their policies assuring Rs. 12,200.

V. Government Savings Banks.

Number of accounts.

43. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1919 was 19,014 with an opening balance of Rs. 84,78,746. During the year under report, 4,025 new accounts were opened, 236 dead accounts were revived and 1,998 accounts were either closed or transferred to other accounts or to dead accounts. There thus remained at the close of the year 21,277 accounts, or 2,263 more than the number at the commencement of the year, with a closing balance of Rs. 92,83,771. Of the total number of current accounts, 2,405 with a balance of Rs. 13,09,442 were held by Government officers in their official capacity, 1,922 with a balance of Rs. 3,76,635 were security deposits, 1,804 with a balance of Rs. 10,84,373 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 15,146 with a balance of Rs. 65,13,321 represented other deposits. The total number of dead accounts was 15,906 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 80,425.

* Including interest accrued.

Classification of deposits.

44. The percentages of professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 38, 7, 8, 5, 2 and 40 against 40, 6, 5, 4, 2 and 43 respectively in the previous year.

Deposits.

45. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 44,96,206 as against Rs. 36,28,311 in the previous year. The amount of dead accounts revived was Rs. 3,187 and the total interest due on the accounts of depositors was Rs. 4,01,034. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 40,84,172 as against Rs. 27,59,938 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts was Rs. 11,230. The amount of deposits exceeded that of withdrawals by Rs. 4,12,034.

Private accounts and average deposit on each account.

46. Excluding security deposits, etc., the number of private accounts was 16,950 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 75,97,694 which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 448 on each account as against Rs. 487 in the preceding year.

Average saving per head of population.

47. The amount as thus held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1920 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-5-4 per head of population as against Rs. 1-5-5 on the 30th June 1919.

Village Banks.

48. There were 79 village savings banks in operation at the end of June 1920, as against 74 in the previous year.

Savings Associations.

49. At the end of the year under report, there were 215 savings associations as against 192 in the year previous.

Collecting Savings Banks.

50. The collecting savings banks at Bangalore, Mysore city and Bowringpet had at the end of June 1920 1,728, 702, and 467 depositors with aggregate balances of Rs. 90,670, Rs. 34,044 and Rs. 5,121 respectively to their credit.

Note.—Some of the figures given in this section are at variance with the corresponding figures given in the State Administration Report for 1918–19. This is due to the fact that the figures furnished during the previous year were in accordance with the preliminary statements of account, while those now furnished are in accordance with the finally closed accounts.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

i. Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

(Calendar year 1919.)

Births. (Appendix XXIV).

1. The total number of births recorded during the year was 82,550 (42,189 males and 40,361 females) as against 97,609 (50,068 males and 47,541 females) in the previous year, the birth rate being 14·5 per 1,000 of population as compared with 17·1 in 1918. The birth rate during the year fell short of the quinquennial mean by 4·1. The highest birth rate for the year, *viz.*, 17, was returned by the Tumkur district and the lowest, *viz.*, 12·4, by the Mysore district. Compared with 1918, all the districts showed lower birth rates. Taking the State as a whole, the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 2 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths. (Appendix XXIV).

2. The total number of deaths registered during 1919 was 93,793 as against 343,948 in 1918. The death rate during the year was 16·4 per mille of population against 60·3 in the preceding year, the large variation being due to the prevalence of influenza during the year 1918 in a pandemic form.

3. The death rate among males was 16·82 and among females 16·05. The preponderance of female death rate was noticeable between the ages of 10 and 30, the difference being more marked at the age period of 15—20, as in the preceding year. As in previous years, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population according to age periods was highest among children under one year and next highest at the age period of 60 and above.

4. Towns returned a higher death rate than rural areas.

Influenza.

5. There was no outbreak of influenza during the year in the virulent form in which it prevailed in the preceding year. There were, however, mild outbreaks in the Kolar Gold Fields and parts of the Chitaldrug, Kadur, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan districts. To meet possible emergencies, Government had passed orders regarding the preventive and relief measures to be adopted in the event of an outbreak and fixing responsibilities and conferring powers of sanction of expenditure. Leaflets in English, Kannada and Hindustani were widely distributed. A stock of anti-influenza vaccine was obtained and supplied to Health Officers.

Plague Administration.

6. In October 1919 Government ordered that the annual report on plague administration be discontinued as a separate report and that information regarding plague be incorporated in the annual report on sanitation. Similarly, particulars about plague are given here instead of forming a separate section as in previous years.

7. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague numbered 6,485 and 4,871 as against 8,846 and 6,313 respectively in 1918. The ratio of mortality was 0·85 per mille as against 1·1 in that year. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,419, was in the Bangalore district.

Preventive Measures.

8. As usual, the measures adopted for combating the disease were evacuation, disinfection and inoculation.

Inoculation.

9. Twenty three thousand and forty eight inoculations were performed as against 37,083 in the previous year. The largest number (7,877) was done in the Bangalore district. No untoward result from inoculation was reported from any of the places.

Plague Hospitals

10. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Place	Admissions	Recoveries
Bangalore city	... 86	32
Mysore city	... 43	20
Kolar Gold Fields	... 80	31

General.

11. The administrative control over the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore was transferred from the Public Health Department to the Medical Department during the year.

ii. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1919.)

Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Works.

12. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in the previous year. The Board advised on 17 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 5,98,142, 4 of which related to water-supply, 1 to drainage and the rest to town extensions and improvements. An aggregate expenditure of Rs. 64,502 was incurred by Municipalities chiefly on improvements of drainage, filling up of insanitary pits and construction of public latrines. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board executed improvement works costing Rs. 1,78,153, the most important of them being the formation of the Chamundi extension and the Northern extension on the old Seringapatam road. The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, spent a sum of Rs. 11,788 on improvement of drains and laying out of roads.

Village Sanitation.

13. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced into 425 villages, making a total of 11,233 villages up to the end of 1919. Separate places for storing manure were set apart in 407 villages, the total up to the end of 1919 numbering 8,958 villages. As in previous years, Village Improvement Committees attended to the work of improving village sanitation. Works undertaken by them related mainly to the sinking and improvement of wells. Village extensions were formed in 54 villages.

Malnad Improvement.

14. Two hundred and seventy two villages were cleared of lantana and rank vegetation at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,317. Sixty-two wells were newly sunk and six old wells were improved. The shifting or extension of villages was undertaken in respect of 12 villages. Large quantities of quinine were distributed to the people. A fair amount of propagandistic work was done. The number of vaccinations performed by the special staff employed under the Malnad Improvement scheme was 13,797, of which 11,143 were successful. The Central Committee was reconstituted and future lines of action were laid down by Govennment.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

15. Of the school children examined at the various places, where dispensaries are stationed, 16,104 were returned as having received treatment and 13,845 as cured. The most common ailments noticed were chronic conjunctivitis, skin diseases, enlargement of spleen, digestive disorders and nose and throat affections.

Inspection.

16. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 31 towns and 23 villages during the year and District Health Officers an aggregate of 447 towns and villages.

General.

17. The Department was reorganised during the year, the main features of the reorganisation being the improvement of the pay and prospects of Health Officers, the abolition of two separate classes of appointments, *viz.*, District Sanitary Officers and Health Officers, and the appointment of whole-time Health Officers for 6 out of the 8 districts and the provision of a reserve staff, consisting of a Health Officer, two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and two Sanitary Inspectors. The revision of pay and prospects of Sanitary Inspectors was also sanctioned.

iii. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1919.)

Staff.

18. The strength of the Vaccination establishment was 9 Deputy Inspectors and 145 vaccinators including the temporary additional vaccinators employed under the Malnad Improvement scheme and the staff in certain special areas.

Operations.

19. The total number of operations performed during the year, including the 391 in the Vaccine Institute, was 168,493 against 101,613 in the previous year. The number of operations performed in municipalities where a special staff of vaccinators was employed was 31,896 or 19 per cent nearly, those performed by the

medical subordinates in dispensaries were 17,868 or 10·6 per cent and those by the district staff 118,338 or 70·23 per cent.

20. The number of successful cases in which results were known was 126,131 against 83,145 in the previous year in the case of primary vaccinations and 10,911 against 5,114 in the previous year in the case of re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 24·2 against 15·6 in the year 1918.

Inspections.

21. The Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination examined 81,275 children as against 46,222 in the previous year and the District Health Officers examined 4,949 against 3,388, making a total of 86,224 against 49,610 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases bearing marks of successful vaccination was about 40. The number of children inspected by medical subordinates was 39,610, of whom 23,536 or about 59·4 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators and medical subordinates in 31 towns and 23 villages.

Small-pox.

22. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered during 1919 was 14,222 as against 4,442 in the preceding year, the death rate being 2·5 in the year against ·8 in the previous year. The heavy mortality on account of small-pox is mainly due to the fact that unvaccinated adults and children still form a considerable proportion of the population in districts.

Expenditure.

23. The total expenditure on vaccination, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute, amounted to Rs. 50,487 as against Rs. 28,040 in the previous year, the increase being due to the revision of the establishment. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-5-11 as against Re. 0-5-8 in the year 1918.

iv. Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1919.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

24. In addition to the 4 calves that remained at the close of the year 1918, 423 were purchased bringing the total to 427 against 585 in the year previous. Of these, 422 calves were vaccinated and 1 died before vaccination. Of the calves vaccinated, 101 had to be rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of the vesicles and 12 on account of failure. The remaining 309 calves yielded paste enough for 317,034 cases or an average of about 751·27 cases per calf vaccinated, against 446·7 cases in the previous year.

25. The quantity of vaccine supplied to the district staff of vaccinators and medical subordinates was 224,845 units and that to out-stations 55,535 units as against 140,746 and 21,607 units respectively in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

26. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., including the amount outstanding at the close of the year, was Rs. 5,908 as against Rs. 2,640 in 1918. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,721 against Rs. 9,876, in the preceding year.

General.

27. Fifteen students were trained in the Institute as against 30 in the year previous.

v. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1919.)

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

28. There were 178 Medical Institutions working in the State at the beginning of the year 1919. Two Local Fund Dispensaries, one at Sarjapur in the Bangalore district and the other at Halkur in the Hassan district, and a female dispensary at Tarikere in the Kadur district were opened during the year. The dispensary in the Public Offices at Bangalore and the two private aided institutions at Koppa and Sollebile in the Kadur district have been included for the first time in the departmental report. There were thus 184 Medical Institutions of all classes working at the close of the year 1919 classified as follows:—

State Public Dispensaries including Special Hospitals ...	... 29
State Non-Public Dispensaries	... 8
Local and Municipal Fund Dispensaries	... 129
Private aided Dispensaries	... 6
Private non-aided Dispensaries	... 2
Railway Dispensaries	... 10
Total	... 184

Accommodation

29. The number of beds available in the State Public, Local and Municpal Funds and Private aided institutions was 569 for men and 592 for women as against 631 for men and 658 for women during the year previous. The excess in the number of beds in 1918 over that in the year under report is due to temporary beds having been made available in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals during the prevalence of influenza in 1918.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

30. The special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital are being availed of by a large number of people.

Number of patients treated.

31. The total number of in-patients treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and private aided hospitals and dispensaries was 20,328 as against 19,628 and that of out-patients 1,695,360 as against 1,861,876 in the previous year. The daily averages of in-patients and out-patients are shown in Appendix XXIII.

Nationality of patients.

32. The largest number of patients was as usual from among Hindus, being nearly one million and two hundred and eighty-nine thousand; then follow, in the order named, Muhammadans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and other clssses.

Diseases treated.

33. The largest number of out-patients treated was under malaria. Other diseases treated in the numerical order of importance were:—

(*a*) Diseases of the digestive system.
(*b*) Diseases of the skin.
(*c*) Diseases of the eye.
(*d*) Diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lung.
(*e*) Injuries.
(*f*) Ulcers.
(*g*) Dyspepsia.
(*h*) Diseases of the ear.
(*i*) Pyrexia of uncertain origin.
(*j*) Diarrhœa.
(*k*) Rheumatic fevers and rheumatism.
(*l*) Diseases of the connective tissue.
(*m*) Diseases of the nervous system.

Surgical Operations.

34. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 53,933 against 46,794 in 1918. Including the 127 cases that remained at the close of the previous year, the total number of surgical cases under treatment during the year was 54,060. Of these, 45,567 were cured, 8,092 were relieved, 129 were otherwise discharged and 124 died, leaving 148 at the close of the year 1919. Of the 53,933 principal operations performed 4,595 were major operations and the rest minor. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 893 and that in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, 784 as against 1,045 and 617 respectively in the year 1918.

Results of in-patients' cases.

35. The results in the case of in-patients treated are exhibited in Appendix XXIII.

Expenditure.

36. The total expenditure during the year on account of the State Public Institutions and of the Local and Municipal Funds and private aided dispensaries was Rs. 7,66,021 as against Rs. 6,39,082 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under salaries and dieting charges.

Midwives.

37. There were 135 midwives on duty as in the year previous. They conducted 9,047 cases during the year as against 8,326 in 1918, the average number of cases for each of them being 67 as against 62 in the previous year.

State non-public and Railway Dispensaries.

38. The number of patients treated in the 18 State non-public and Railway dispensaries was 104,180 as against 106,476 in 1918; and the

number of operations performed in them was 2,368 as against 3,583 in the preceding year. The number of beds for in-patients in the above institutions was 64 for men and 12 for women, the corresponding figures being respectively 66 and 14 during 1918.

Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani Dispensaries.

39. There were 56 Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries at work as against 45 in 1918. The number of patients treated in them was 404,588 as against 393,540 in the year previous.

X-Ray Department.

40. Four hundred and eighty-nine cases were treated with X-Rays and 53 radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital as against 297 and 79 respectively in 1918. The corresponding figures for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 96 and 52 against 128 and 21 in 1918.

Medical School.

41. A medical school was started in the State on the 1st July 1917 with the object primarily of training Sub-Assistant Surgeons required for the medical subordinate service and secondarily of training, when accomodation is available, candidates desiring to qualify themselves as private medical practitioners. The total strength of the school on the 30th June 1920 was 66, of whom 3 were lady students. Of these, 57 were State scholarship holders, 2 Ayurvedic pandits undergoing training in the *allopathic* system of medicine and 7 private students. The school is located in the premises of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, with the Resident Medical Officer of that hospital, as *ex-officio* Principal of the school and several select officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments in Bangalore, as lecturers or demonstrators, one of the Science teachers of the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, being lecturer in physics and chemistry. The first batch of students is expected to qualify themselves fully as Sub-Assistant Surgeons during the year 1920-21, when they will have finished the prescribed course of four years.

vi. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1919.)

(1) Lunatic Asylum.

Strength of the Asylum.

42. At the beginning of the year 1919, there were 181 lunatics in the Asylum, 116 were admitted during the year including 1 readmission, which raised the number of patients treated to 297. Of these, 51 were cured, 24 improved, 3 were discharged otherwise, 1 was transferred to the Yerwadu Asylum, 2 were made over to their relations as per orders of magistrates and 20 died.

Age, sex, and religion of patients.

43. Of the 116 admitted, 23 were under 20 years of age, 79 between 20 and 40 years and 14 between 40 and 60 years of age. Ninety-two of them were men and 24 women. Ninety-three were Hindus, 14 Muhammadans and 9 Christians.

Causes of insanity.

44. Of the 116 admissions, the causes of insanity were not ascertained in 32 cases. Of the remaining 84 cases, 50 were ascertained to be due to predisposing causes, 12 to exciting causes and 22 to both.

Criminal lunatics.

45. There were 30 criminal lunatics in the Asylum on the 1st January 1919 and 9 were admitted making a total of 39. Of these, 37 were men and 2 women. Of the total number of criminals treated, 5 were discharged cured, leaving 34 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 32·8 against 28·9 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

46. At the beginning of the year, there were 60 patients and 26 were admitted making a total of 86, consisting of 53 men and 33 women. Of them, 23 were discharged and 5 died, leaving 58 at the end of the year.

Health of Lunatics.

47. Fifty-eight persons out of the 116 admitted were in good health, the rest being weak and emaciated or afflicted with physical diseases. Precautions were, as usual, taken to keep the weak and emaciated separate from others and special care was taken of them. Excited and dangerous persons had special guards to supervise them. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 104, their daily average being about 7·9. There were 25 deaths, including 5 in observation cases, as against 31 in 1918.

48. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour such as weaving, gardening, etc., was about 36. Employment of lunatics.

49. At the beginning of the year, there were 12 private patients and 13 were admitted during the year making a total of 25, of whom 19 were men and 6 women. Nine of these were discharged leaving 16 under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,235 was recovered from paying patients, as against Rs. 1,816 in the year previous. Private patients.

50. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 60,553 as against Rs. 39,423 during 1918. Cost.

51. The cost of maintenance of lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 12,267 as against Rs. 8,724 in 1918. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 44,304 as against Rs. 27,972 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 16,332, of which Rs. 2,163 was under "Establishment" due to the grant of grain compensation and war allowances to the subordinate staff and promotions to the medical staff and Rs. 9,493 under "Diet" due to increase in daily average strength and higher tender rates.

52. The official visitors of the State and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, visited the Asylum 12 times. As usual, periodical treats and entertainments were given during the year, particularly on festive occasions, and sweets and fruits were occasionally distributed. General.

(2) Leper Asylum.

53. There were 20 inmates at the beginning of the year and 43 were admitted during the year, making a total of 63, of whom 47 were males and 16 females. Of these, 35 were discharged and 8 died, leaving 20 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 21·2 against 22·6 in 1918. The strength of the Asylum.

54. The usual treatment of chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted. Treatment.

55. The total cost of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 5,155 as against Rs. 4,232 in 1918. Cost.

56. The number of patients that remained at the close of the previous year was one. One male was admitted. These two were discharged. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 54 against Rs. 521 in 1918. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) Maternity and Hospital for women and children, Bangalore.

57. The number of in-patients treated was 954 as against 933 in the previous year. Eight hundred and eighty-eight were cured, 47 were relieved, and 19 died. The daily average of in-patients was 22·7 against 19·9 in 1918. In-patients.

58. The total number of out-patients treated was 17,047 against 16,172 in 1918, the daily average being 88·2 against 89·6 in the previous year. Out-patients.

59. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	52	764	816
Muhammadans	71	2,482	2,553
Hindus	831	13,696	14,527
Other classes	...	105	105
Total ...	954	17,047	18,001

60. Surgical operations both major and minor were performed on 1,227 patients, of whom 1,183 were cured and 44 were relieved. Surgical operations.

61. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 21,464 against Rs. 15,095 in the preceding year. Cost.

62. There were 6 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the Training of midwives.

year and 9 were admitted making a total of 15. Of these, 6 passed out and 3 were dismissed, leaving 6 under training at the close of the year.

(4) Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet.

In-patients.

63. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 732 against 736 in 1918. Of these, 448 were labour cases, the remaining being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 703 were cured, 19 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise and 9 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 16·5 as against 16·6 in 1918.

Out-patients.

64. The number of out-patients treated and their daily average were 15,937 and 95·5 against 18,190 and 99·9 respectively in the previous year.

Nationality of patients.

65. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	118	3,009	3,127
2. Muhammadans	30	3,740	3,770
3. Hindus	584	9,188	9,772
Total ...	732	15,937	16,669

Surgical operations.

66. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 1,642, of whom 643 were discharged cured, 992 were relieved, 4 were discharged otherwise and 3 died.

Training of midwives.

67. There were 4 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 3 were admitted making a total of 7. Of these, 1 passed out and 1 was dismissed leaving 5 under training at the close of the year.

Cost.

68. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,333 as against Rs. 11,844 in the year 1918.

(5) Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore.

In-patients.

69. The number of in-patients treated was 805, of which 544 were labour cases and the rest were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 603 were discharged cured, 165 were relieved, 17 were discharged otherwise and 20 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 27·06 against 18·30 in 1918.

Out-patients.

70. The number of out-patients treated was 13,021 against 11,842 in 1918, the daily average attendance being 117·08 against 95·71 in the year previous.

Nationality of patients.

71. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	13	54	67
2. Muhammadans	141	2,769	2,910
3. Hindus	650	10,193	10,843
4. Other classes	1	5	6
Total ...	805	13,021	13,826

Surgical operations.

72. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 1,216. Of these, 1,069 were discharged cured, 129 were relieved, 4 were discharged otherwise, 8 died and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Training of midwives.

73. Thirteen pupils were under training in midwifery at the beginning of the year and 3 fresh pupils were taken on making a total of 16 pupils. Of these, 6 passed out, 3 were dismissed and the remaining 7 were under training at the close of the year.

Cost.

74. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 20,373 against Rs. 13,297 in 1918.

(6) Isolation Hospital, Bangalore.

Number of patients.

75. The total number of patients treated was 407 against 655 in 1918. Of these, 86 were treated for plague, 36 for small-pox and 285 for other diseases.

Cost.

76. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 8,281 against Rs. 9,751 in 1918.

(7) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

In-patients.

77. The number of in-patients treated was 2,111 as against 1,779 in 1918. Of these 1,115 were cured, 764 were relieved, 127 were discharged otherwise, 12 failed, 1 died and 92 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

78. The number of out-patients treated was 15,730 against 15,405 in 1918.

Daily average.

79. The daily average of both in and out patients was 141·40 men, 70·79 women and 47·99 children against 142·9 men, 66 women and 37·8 children in 1918.

Sex and nationality of patients.

80. Of the 17,841 in and out patients treated, 9,960 were men, 4,542 women and 3,339 children. Divided according to classes, 1,303 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 14,621 Hindus and 1,917 Muhammadans.

Diseases treated.

81. Of the 2,111 in-patients, 282 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 244 for diseases of the cornea, 230 for diseases of the iris, 844 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 267 for glaucoma and the remaining 244 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 15,730 out-patients, 7,897 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,565 for diseases of the cornea, 547 for diseases of the iris, 1,659 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 439 for glaucoma, 1,330 for disorders of vision and errors in refraction, 711 for diseases of the eyelids, 9 for tumours and the remaining 1,573 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

82. Surgical operations were performed on 1,848 patients including the 28 that remained under treatment at the beginning of 1919. Of these, 1,729 were cured, 60 were relieved, 12 failed, 1 died, 1 was discharged otherwise and 45 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost

83. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 34,968 against Rs. 26,816 in 1918.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar Year 1919.)

Toxicological analysis.

84. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 389 relating to 122 cases, against 529 relating to 154 cases in the year 1918. Of these, 59 were cases of suspected human poisoning, 4 of abortion, 4 of cattle poisoning and 55 of blood and seminal stains. In 68 cases, poisons such as arsenic, "*dattura*", mercury perchloride, mercury cyanide, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 55·7 against 70 in the previous year.

Chemical analysis.

85. One hundred and forty-five articles were received for chemical analysis, of which 43 were samples of water, 53 samples of urine, 12 articles comprising beer, toddy, etc., 7 articles of food, 26 drugs, 3 samples of inks and one article of a miscellaneous nature. Of the 43 samples of water received, 22 were found fit for human consumption and the rest were condemned. During the months from July to October, when the Bangalore City water from Hessarghatta filters had become turbid, samples from the laboratory taps were examined and experimented upon to find out the best means of removing turbidity.

Bacteriological analysis.

86. The number of samples received for bacteriological examination was 2,428. Of these, 1,129 were samples of water, 1,165 samples of blood and 134 miscellaneous articles. Three hundred and forty seven samples of water were examined quantitatively to find out the number of bacteria per cubic centimetre with a view to test the efficiency of filters. Three hundred and seventy seven samples were examined for the presence of lactose fermenters which were found in 346 samples invariably always in quantities of 10 c.c. and less. Four hundred

and five samples were examined for presence of *cholerœ vibrios* which were detected in only 17 of them.

87. *Bacillus tuberculosis* was found in 11 out of 46 samples of sputum tested for the purpose. *Vibrios cholerœ* were found in 5 out of 8 samples of vomited matter and in 2 out of 16 samples of fœcal matter. *Geno coccus* was found in 2 out of 5 samples of urine examined.

General. 88. In the School of Hygiene, 23 students were trained for the diploma of Sanitary Inspectors. All of them appeared for the examination and 21 passed.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

i. Mysore University.

Senate, Council, etc.

1. The Senate met four times during the year. Except for a few changes, the Council as reconstituted in July 1918 continued in office and it met 12 times.

2. Three committees were appointed by the University Council to consider and submit proposals respecting certain important subjects that came up before them. Except for the reconstitution of the Audit Board, no committee was appointed by the Senate afresh.

Instruction and examination.

3. The third year Commerce class and the specialised classes of the third year, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, were opened. The total number of students on the rolls of all the Colleges was 832, of whom 112 were in the Engineering College.

4. M.A. and B. Com. Degree examinations were held for the first time and the following are the results of the several public examinations held :—

Examination	No. Examined	No. Passed
M.A.	14	12
B.A.—Part I.	200	87
„ —Part II.	206	115
Qualified for Degree	...	78
B.Sc. English	30	24
„ Optionals	27	20
Qualified for Degree	...	21
B. Com.	33	20
Intermediate Examination in Engineering	39	35
First Year Certificate Examination	12	7
Entrance Examination	873	420

Convocation.

5. The second Convocation of the University was held on the 10th October 1919, when His Highness the Chancellor presided and Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.I.E., acting Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, addressed the graduates. The degree of the Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 74 candidates who received it in person and on seven *in absentia*. The degree of the Bachelor of Science was conferred on 10 in person and *in absentia* on one.

Endowments.

6. An endowment of Rs. 4,500 offered by the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bangalore, in honour of the late *Lokahitotsuka* Mr. D. Appu Rao, a pioneer worker in the cause of Co-operation in the State, was accepted during the year. The total number and value of endowments with the University on the last day of the year were 24 and Rs. 1,45,861 respectively.

Finance.

7. The income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,97,545 (including the Government grant of Rs. 7,10,627) and the expenditure to Rs. 7,47,825 against Rs. 7,91,568* and Rs. 7,10,450* respectively in the previous year.

University Library.

8. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-five volumes were added to the library, bringing the total number of volumes to 8,590.

Oriental Library.

9. In the Oriental Library there were 10,787 printed books and 9,491 manuscripts at the end of the year under report as against 10,566 and 9,211 respectively in the previous year.

General.

10. *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., first Vice-Chancellor of the University died on the 7th May 1920 and Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., C.B.E., was appointed Vice-Chancellor as a temporary measure in addition to his duties as Chief Judge.

11. Mr. T. Denham, M.A., Registrar, was placed on special duty in July 1919 and was permitted to retire from the 1st April 1920. Mr. V. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A., was appointed to officiate as Registrar.

* Revised figures.

12. Government granted to the Senate the privilege of electing a member of the University Council.

13. The Collegiate High Schools were inspected by the Professors of the University.

14. The London Mission High School, Bangalore, was recognised as competent to present candidates for the Entrance Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

15. A series of extension lectures on popular subjects was delivered at Mysore, Bangalore, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kolar.

16. The University Magazine was converted into a quarterly and a scheme was drawn up for the publication of a Kannada quarterly. The following texts in Kannada Poetry were published and offered for sale by the University :—

(1) *Kumaravyasa Bharata, Adiparva, Sandhis* 17 and 18, prescribed for the Entrance Examination of 1921.

(2) *Jagannathavijaya, Asvasas* 1 to 3, prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination of 1921.

17. Original work was in progress in the different departments of the Central College in investigations connected with Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Zoology and Botany. Professor Radhakrishnan of the Maharaja's College published his work entitled "The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy."

18. Eight Kannada works on Physics, Chemistry, Literature, etc., received in response to a notice published by the University were referred to a committee of judges. Rules were issued for the grant of honoraria and prizes to authors of books published by or under the auspices of the University.

19. The Syndicate of the Calcutta University agreed to grant to the students of the Mysore University who pass the First Year Certificate examination taking Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Zoology, Geology and Botany, the same privileges as the I.Sc. (Intermediate in Science) passed students of the Calcutta University, which places the Mysore University students on a level with the Calcutta students in regard to the qualifications for admission to the medical course.

ii. Education.

Important events and administrative measures.

20. Among the important events and administrative measures of the year may be mentioned the following :—

1. (*a*) Celebrating the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.
   (*b*) Peace celebrations.
   (*c*) Rejoicings in honour of the birth of a son to His Highness the Yuvaraja and of the return of the Imperial Service Lancers.
2. Delegating additional powers to the Inspector-General of Education.
3. Enhancing the powers of the inspecting officers under the scheme regarding the decentralization of powers and giving them additional facilities.
4. Arranging for opening the Entrance section in science in the London Mission High School, Bangalore, and opening of the VI Form at the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, in June 1919; and at the Davangere High School in June 1920.
5. Allowing candidates to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination by private study, provided they had appeared for the examination from any public institution at least once.
6. Announcing that education up to and inclusive of the middle school grade will be free from the 1st July 1920, and issuing, in consequence, necessary orders for increasing grants to aided Anglo-Vernacular schools and revising the rules regarding fees for admission and re-admissions in Lower Secondary schools.
7. Providing for 100 scholarships of Rs. 8 each for private candidates to undergo Lower Secondary training.
8. Opening a stone carving section in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.
9. Extending the course of industrial training at the Vani Vilas Institute for 2 years and ordering another batch of 35 women teachers to be trained.
10. Transferring control over home industries classes for women from Inspectors to the women Inspectorate.
11. Exempting depressed class students from the payment of admission and class fees for a period of 3 years.
12. Organising taluk and district *ad hoc* scholarship committees to promptly administer all backward class and depressed class scholarships.
13. Revision of the rules for the constitution of the Text-Book Committee.

14. Holding of a training class in Library Science for 55 members (52 teachers and 3 others) during the summer vacation.
15. Issuing a revised and extended scheme of military scholarships.
16. Enhancing the rates of professional scholarships on account of rise in the cost of food stuffs, etc.
17. Revision of the rules pertaining to foreign scholarships and deputations.
18. Holding of the educational officers' conference in September 1919.

Number of educational institutions and scholars.

21. The number of public institutions fell during the year from 10,500 to 10,341 but their strength rose from 322,742 to 328,290. The number of private institutions fell from 987 to 868 and their strength from 13,365 to 11,679. The total number of public and private institutions together was 11,209, with a total strength of 339,969 as against 11,487 with a total strength of 336,107 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 281,305 were boys and 58,664 were girls. The decrease in the number of private institutions was due to the fact that many of them were, as usual, converted into aided or Government institutions, while the decrease in the number of public and private institutions is reported to be due to economic depression caused by high prices, prevalence of epidemics, movement of population and closing of a large number of aided schools. Yet the year is marked by an increase in the number of pupils under instruction in public institutions which shows that the country is recovering from the depression produced by influenza in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the pubilc institutions was 227,993 or 75 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls as against 222,967 or 74 per cent in the previous year. There was one school for every 2·6 square miles of area and for every 509 persons of the population.

Proportion of scholars to population.

22. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 17. Mysore district had the largest number of public and private institutions and Kadur district had the smallest number of public schools, while Shimoga had the smallest number of private institutions as in the previous year.

Number of pupils according to sex.

23. The following table gives the number of pupils in boys' and girls' institutions for 1919-20:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for		Number of	
	Boys	Girls	Pupils in boys' institutions	Pupils in Girls' institutions
A. Public Institutions—				
(i) Colleges	2*	...	21	...
(ii) Secondary schools including Collegiate High Schools—				
English High Schools	17	3	6,193	95
Vernacular High Schools	10	3	242	35
English Middle Schools	288	13	42,501	2,176
Vernacular Middle Schools	84	108	10,155	11,952
(iii) Primary Schools	8,806	616	220,201	22,199
(iv) Special Instruction—				
Training Institutions	7	3	419	63
Forest School	2	...	112	...
Medical School				
Industrial Schools	23	4	1,244	166
Engineering Schools	2	...	191	...
Commercial Schools	4	...	422	...
Sanskrit Schools	56	...	1,910	...
Agricultural Schools	2	...	42	...
Schools for the deaf, etc.	2	...	49	...
Practical instruction classes	268	18	7,168	734
Telegraph training class	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,573	768	290,870	37,420
B. Private institutions—				
Advanced and elementary	862	6	11,601	78
Grand Total ...	10,435	774	302,471	37,498

* Does not include the University Colleges already referred to.

Distribution of scholars by communities.

24. Of the total number of pupils, 431 were Europeans or Eurasians, 41,463 were Muhammadans, 3,349 were Indian Christians, 272,211 were Hindus, including the Panchama and depressed class pupils, and the rest belonged to other communities.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

25. The total number of both public and private institutions was 11,209 of which one was a Sanskrit College, 20 English High Schools, 13 Kannada High Schools, 301 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 192 Vernacular Middle Schools, 9,422 Primary Schools, 392 Special Schools, including the Training College, and 868 private indigenous schools. Of the 20 English High Schools, 3 were for girls. Of the 301 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 7 were Anglo-Hindustani schools. There were 50 Hindustani Middle schools for Muhammadan boys and 27 for Muhammadan girls. Of the Primary schools, 732 were Hindustani schools for Muhammadans. Out of the 868 private indigenous schools, 3 taught the *Koran*. In addition to the 31,377 Muhammadan pupils in the schools maintained exclusively for that community, there were 525 in Village Indigenous schools and 10,086 in other schools bringing the total to 41,988. Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction, 10 were in colleges, 371 in high schools, 10,270 in middle schools, 29,968 in primary schools and 1,369 in technical schools.

26. The number of schools for Panchamas and other Depressed classes was 730 as against 667 in the previous year. Of these, the Central Panchama Institute at Mysore had Anglo-Vernacular and Kannada High school sections, with a total strength of 171 as against 172 in the previous year, and the Panchama Boarding schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur had Anglo-Vernacular and Kannada Middle school sections with a strength of 43 and 68 respectively; the other schools were all of the primary grade.

27. All the three Panchama Boarding schools had industrial sections also. Elementary classes in weaving were started in 9 out of the dozen Panchama schools in respect of which the scheme was sanctioned. There were 36 schools for Lambanis, 5 for Kunbis, 4 for Hill tribes and 2 for Woddars. All the Village Indigenous schools were of the elementary grade.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

28. Of the 616 primary schools for girls, 474 taught Kannada, 140 Hindustani and 2 Mahratti. Of the total number of pupils in public schools, 27,360 learnt English, 11,379 classical languages and 302,380 vernaculars. Of the total number of pupils in private institutions, 11,725 learnt a vernacular language and 4 English.

Standard of education.

29. There were two institutions for collegiate education in teaching and oriental learning, 33 High schools, 493 Middle schools for secondary education and 9,422 schools for primary education.

30. The percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 was as shown in the table below:—

	High		Middle English		Middle vernacular		Upper Primary vernacular		Lower Primary vernacular	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
Boys	1·66	1·91	7·77	8·34	2·34	2·09	42·11	43·77	46·12	43·89
Girls	0·22	0·26	1·82	1·89	2·44	2·36	34·63	33·93	60·89	61·56

Adult or night schools.

31. The number of schools intended for the education of labourers, artisans, agriculturists, traders and others who are unable to attend school during the day fell from 2,761 to 2,614 of which 2,451 were for Hindus and 163 for Muhammadans. The total number on the rolls on the 30th June 1920 in all these schools was 43,235 as against 43,205 in the previous year.

Village Indigenous schools.

32. These are schools started and managed by private enterprise. Several of these schools have been following the departmental curriculum with the result that some have been converted into grant-in-aid schools. Thus their number is gradually decreasing. As against 987 schools of the previous year there were during 1919-20, 868 of these schools with a total strength of 11,679 pupils, of

whom 941 were girls. Only 173 of these schools did not follow the departmental curriculum. Of the total number of schools, 6 were for girls and 3 for Muhammadans.

Training institutions.

33. There were in all 11 Training institutions including the aided Wesleyan Mission Normal school for girls at Bangalore. Of the 10 Government institutions, one was the Training College at Mysore, 7 were District Normal schools for men and 2 for women. The total number of pupils in all these institutions was 482 as against 537 in the previous year. There were no special vacation classes during 1919-20.

Industrial schools.

34. The number of industrial schools was 27. Of these, 23 were for boys and 4 for girls; and 14 were Government and the other 13 aided. The total strength in all was 1,410 including 171 girls. Carpentry, weaving, smithy, rattan work, wood carving, lacquer work, toy making and metal work were the important subjects taught in these schools.

In the girls' industrial schools, knitting, sewing and needle work were the main subjects and embroidery was an additional subject in some of them. Central Industrial classes for training women teachers opened in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, in June 1919, were continued as the course was made one of two years.

Practical instruction.

35. There were 286 schools with Practical Instruction classes having 7,902 pupils in them.

Home Industries classes.

36. The control of these classes for women was transferred from the Inspectors to the Women inspectorate. The number of these centres was 62 and the number of pupils in attendance 1,200 as against 48 and 1,344 respectively in the previous year. The fall in strength is due to restricting admissions to adults.

Engineering schools.

37. The engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute had a strength of 48 with 26 in the Senior Sub-Overseers' class and 22 in the Junior Sub-Overseers' class. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering school was 143 against 139 in the previous year. Some of the students of this school were as in the previous year sent for practical training in workshops in Bombay, Madras and Jamshedpur and were given subsistence allowances.

Commercial schools.

38. The strength of the two Government Commerical schools in Bangalore and Mysore was 351. The strength of the other two was 71.

Other special schools.

39. The total strength in all the three sections of the school for the deaf mutes and the blind was 49, of whom 4 were girls. Of the total number on the rolls, 22 were deaf mutes and 25 blind as against 23 and 30 respectively in previous year. There were one male and one female in the training section of the institution and they passed the final examination for the teachers of the deaf. As many as 16 pupils had to be refused admission for want of funds and accommodation. In the deaf and blind sections, there were three classes, *viz.*, preparatory, junior and senior. In the deaf mutes' section, pupils are trained in voice production and voice training in the preparatory class, in articulation and speech reading in the junior class and working sums on the first three rules in arithmetic in the senior class. In the first class of the blind section, pupils begin with the braille alphabet and learn notation and numeration in braille characters. In the second class, they read and write from any Kannada book up to the fourth reader and do arithmetic up to simple division; while in the third, special attention is devoted to vocal and instrumental music. During 1919-20, the three R's and a little of general knowledge were also taught. Music was most popular with the blind pupils. Five of the blind were being trained for the Lower Secondary examination and were taught English also. Rattan work and weaving were the industries taught in these classes.

There was a decrease by one in the number of Sanskrit schools. The total number was 56, with a strength of 1,910 of whom 9 were Muhammadans and 122 girls; out of the number on the roll, 91 were learning English.

Education of girls and women.

40. The number of public schools for girls rose from 744 to 768 and the number of girls under instruction in all schools increased from 50,921 to 57,723. Of the total number of schools for girls, 3 were English High Schools, 3 Kannada High Schools, 13 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 108 Vernacular Middle

Schools, 616 Primary Schools and 25 Special Schools. The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, the Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, continued to maintain a high degree of efficiency. The number of Home Education classes decreased from 13 to 12 with a total strength of 215 adult ladies under general education and vocational training.

Results of public examinations.

41. There were 1,573 candidates registered for the S. S. L. C. examination, of whom 1,539 were examined. Four hundred and fifty-five were declared to have passed in full, while 211 secured compartmental passes. In the vernacular Upper Secondary examination 50 candidates passed, out of 182 registered and 175 examined. For the English Lower Secondary examination 3,542 candidates were registered, 3,451 were examined and 1,526 were declared to have passed. Out of 4,446 candidates registered for the vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 4,288 were examined and 1,783 passed. Six out of 8 graduate teachers passed the preliminary training examination. Two hundred and eighty-nine teachers out of 517 sent up and 498 examined passed the preliminary test and 25 out of 32 teachers passed the final test of the Teachers' Certificate examinations of all non-collegiate grades.

42. For the different grades in different subjects for the Mysore Government Commercial examinations 498 candidates were registered and 464 were examined, of whom 258 passed, 18 the advanced grade, 74 the intermediate and 166 the elementary grade.

43. Of the 16 girls that appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination, 8 were declared eligible for college and public service. Out of the 15 sent up for the Upper Secondary examination 3 passed. Out of 80 that were registered for the English Lower Secondary examination 68 were examined, of whom 40 passed. Out of the 315 that were registered for the vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 297 sat for the examination and 153 got through. In the preliminary test of the Teachers' certificate examination 28 passed out of 49 sent up and in the examination for proficiency in sewing 3 passed out of 15 sent up.

44. In the S. S. L. C. examination 24 Muhammadans passed out of 77 examined. Only 6 passed out of the 24 registered and 22 examined in the Urdu Upper Secondary examination. In the English Lower Secondary examination 71 were successful out of 183 registered and 178 examined. Out of 436 registered for the vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 416 were examined and 167 came out successful. Forty-three Muhammadans passed the preliminary test of the Teachers' certificate examination, out of 58 sent up and examined.

45. In the Training College, eight graduates and 15 under-graduates appeared for their respective preliminary tests and 6 and 9 respectively passed. In the Upper Secondary Training and the Lower Secondary Training examinations, 21 and 68 were examined and 13 and 38 passed in the respective examinations.

46. In the Upper Secondary examination (Kannada and Urdu), 30 out of 70 that appeared passed. For the Madras Technical Examination 23 appeared and 13 were successful. Twenty-one passed the agricultural training examination out of 22 that were examined.

47. In the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, 31 candidates were sent up for the Madras Government Technical examinations of different branches of industries and 24 were successful, 12 coming out in the first class. Twenty-three students belonging to the Fine Arts section of the Institute also appeared for the Madras Government Technical examination in Fine Arts and 17 of them passed, two passing in the first class. In the sub-overseers' examination conducted by a Board of Examiners 45 candidates passed out of 48 that appeared, 25 passing the senior test and 20 the junior test.

Students' hostels.

48. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 41, the same as in the previous year, 35 being for boys and 6 for girls. The total number of boarders in all these hostels was 1,528 of whom 54 were in the college department, 888 in the secondary school department, 347 in primary schools and 239 in special schools.

Scouts.

49. The Director of Boy Scouts toured for 166 days and visited 29 places. The number of Scout centres rose from 11 to 29. There are now 74 registered

troops with a strength of 1,781 and 17 unregistered troops with a strength of 352. During the Dasara of 1919, he held a regular training class for 32 members, including 2 sirdars deputed from the Chiefs' College, Lahore. There was also a Scout and Physical Training class held at Chikmagalur in April 1920; at the end of the course, a grand scout rally was organised, the most commendable feature of it being that the whole rally was organised on an entirely voluntary and private footing. There were three competitions thrown open to the Boy Scouts in the State. As a first step towards the de-officialisation of the Scout Movement in the State, Government approved and passed the Scout Grant-in-aid Code drafted and submitted by the Executive Committee.

Controlling agencies.

50. As in the previous year, the attention of the Department was chiefly directed towards consolidating the progress already made and placing education on a more efficient basis.

51. The following table shows the touring and inspection work done by the controlling officers of the Education department :—

Designation	No. of days on tour	No. of institutions visited and inspected
Inspector-General of Education	59 days (in the Kolar, Kadur, Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts.)	20 schools
Deputy Inspector-General ...	10 days	6 offices and 4 institutions
Technical Assistant to the Inspector-General.	45 days	14 institutions, 15 home industries classes and 17 practical instruction classes.
Circle Inspector, Bangalore ...	145 days	299 schools, 6 offices and 15 hostels.
Circle Inspector, Mysore ...	146 days	365 schools and 7 offices
Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	118 days	143 schools and 3 offices
District Inspectors	162 days on an average ...	1,853 schools in all
Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	151 days on an average ...	557 schools in all

Expenditure on Public Instruction.

52. The total expenditure on Public Instruction during the year 1919-20 was Rs. 41,65,137 as against Rs. 38,52,078 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Colleges (oriental)	Professional colleges (for training)	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	53,363	18,394	9,62,678	8,88,950	92,433	2,58,160	22,73,978
For women	...	...	2,81,217	1,88,790	12,561	8,393	4,90,961
Total ...	53,363	18,394	12,43,895	10,77,740	1,04,994	2,66,553	27,64,939

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grant for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
99,746	1,87,413	2,90,638	3,13,232	1,26,162	3,83,007	14,00,198

Sources of expenditure

53. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn were as follows:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1918-1919	1919-1920	1918-1919	1919-1920
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	25,00,523	27,07,467	64·90	65·01
Local Funds	6,95,459	7,91,339	18·13	19·00
Municipal Funds	7,110	9,825	·18	·23
Fees	3,88,759	3,72,831	10·09	8·95
All other sources	2,60,227	2,83,572	6·70	6·81
Total ...	38,52,078	41,65,134	100·00	100·00

54. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 20,72,017 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,682 on municipal schools, Rs. 6,87,236 on aided institutions, Rs. 4,39,394 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 9,60,803 was spent on the several items under indirect expenditure.

55. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that Colleges absorbed 1·73 per cent, High schools for boys 10·17 per cent, Middle schools for boys 12·93 per cent, Primary schools for boys 21·34 per cent, Girls' schools 11·28 per cent and Special schools 8·93 per cent. The remaining 33·62 per cent was on indirect expenditure.

56. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-11-8 as against Re. 0-10-9 in 1918-19, of which the State revenue provided Re. 0-7-7 as against Re. 0-7-0 in 1918-19. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 13-15-3 as against Rs. 11-7-7 in 1918-19. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 4-8-7 as against Rs. 4-13-8 in 1918-19, of which a sum of Rs. 2-9-11 was met from State funds and Re. 0-1-7 from Local and Municipal Funds as against Rs. 3-2-1 and Re. 0-0-3 respectively in the previous year.

Outlay on Colleges and High Schools.

57. Appendix XXV furnishes the available information on the subject.

Expenditure on Primary Education.

58. The expenditure on primary education for boys was Rs. 8,88,950 as against Rs. 9,29,340 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys was 21·34 as against 23·89 in 1918-19.

Expenditure on Women's Education.

59. The total amount spent on women's education was Rs. 5,12,293 and the following sources contributed towards the same:—

	Rs.
State Funds	3,56,855
Local Funds	82,859
Municipal Funds	219
Fees	5,887
Other sources	66,473

60. Education for girls was free except in aided European schools, where fees were levied as before.

Expenditure on Students' hostels.

61. The amount spent on students' hostels was Rs. 1,10,887 as against Rs. 1,07,361 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,07,316 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 3,571 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State funds	15,574
Fees	46,169
Subscriptions and endowments	49,144
Total ...	1,10,887

62. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 2,90,638 or 6·97 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in Arts Colleges was Rs. 13,663, in Professional Colleges Rs. 99,233, in Secondary schools Rs. 1,34,027, in Primary schools Rs. 6,081 and in Special schools other than Training schools Rs. 37,634. Scholarships.

63. Twelve scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each were awarded to Muhammadan pupils out of Gumbuz funds. In addition to these, there were 4 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each awarded to Muhammadan boys of the State studying in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. There were 5 ordinary scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 awarded to the sons of Pallegar pensioners and 30 Military scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 awarded to children of Military classes.

64. At the end of the year 1919-20, five fresh foreign loan scholarships of £250 each per annum were sanctioned by Government. These scholarships have since been awarded and the scholars are arranging to leave India early. A scholarship of £300 per annum to Sri Kanaka Lakshmamma and a deputation allowance of £200 per annum to Miss Lazarus were also sanctioned. Only one Damodar Doss scholar proceeded to England during the year.

65. There were in all 14 foreign scholars. Three scholars returned during the year after completing their courses. The total expenditure on foreign scholarships during 1919-20 was Rs. 19,135 from State funds and Rs. 15,367 from the Damodar Doss funds.

66. There were 17 Khadayata scholarship-holders, of whom 12 were studying in the various colleges for Arts or Sciences at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay; 4 in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and one in the Agricultural College, Poona. The total amount spent on these scholarships was Rs. 1,880.

67. Technical scholarships varying in value from Rs. 30 to Rs. 15 per mensem were awarded to Mysore students prosecuting their studies in Bombay, Madras or other places outside Mysore for studying industrial and commercial subjects for which facilities do not exist in the State. There were 26 scholarship holders during the year, of whom 13 were students in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 4 in the School of Arts, Madras, 6 in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, Bombay, one in the School of Arts, Jeypore, one in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and one in the School of Arts, Calcutta. The total amount spent on these scholarships during 1919-20 was Rs. 13,216.

68. Six scholarships of Rs. 30 each for the study of Veterinary Science at the Bombay Veterinary College were sanctioned.

69. There were 15 medical scholars, of whom 2 were ladies. The expenditure on medical scholarships was Rs. 10,576 for the study of Western medicine and Rs. 1,803 for the study of indigenous systems.

70. The following are details of the award of scholarships to Backward and Depressed classes during the year 1919-20:— Backward and Depressed classes scholarships.

		BACKWARD CLASSES.		
70	Second grade scholarships of Rs. 10 each.	... Rs. 700 per mensem or Rs. 8,400 per annum.	...	
216	Third grade scholarships of Rs. 8 each.	... Rs. 1,728 per mensem or Rs. 20,736 per aunum.	...	Figures for Kolar District not received.
485	Fourth grade scholarships of Rs. 4 each.	... Rs. 1,940 per mensem or Rs. 23,280 per annum.	...	Do
491	Fifth grade scholarships of Rs. 2 each.	... Rs. 982 per mensem or Rs. 11,784 per annum.	...	Do
		DEPRESSED CLASSES.		
136	Primary grade scholarships of Rs. 2 each.	... Rs. 272 per mensem or Rs. 3,264 per annum.	...	Statistics for Kolar and Chitaldrug not received.
97	Vernacular Lower Secondary grade scholarships of Rs. 4 each.	... Rs. 388 per mensem or Rs. 4,656 per annum.	...	Do

	Industrial scholarships ...	Rs. 1,435-15-3 during the year ...	Statistics for Kolar not received.
137	Scholarships in English classes ...	Rs. 1,283 per mensem or Rs. 15,396 per annum. ...	60 applicants were rejected for want of funds.

Endowments.

71. Three new endowments amounting to Rs. 3,316 were accepted by Government for the institution of scholarships and prizes to students. A sum of Rs. 2,764 was spent out of endowment funds, of which Rs. 522 was for prizes and Rs. 2,242 for scholarships.

Grants-in-aid.

72. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions was Rs. 4,69,795 or 11·28 per cent of the total expenditure on education, as against Rs. 5,02,399 or 13·04 per cent in 1918-19. The contributions from various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	4,54,416
Local Funds	9,890
Municipal Funds	5,489

73. Out of the total contribution of Rs. 4,69,795, a sum of Rs. 41,944 was allotted to High schools, Rs. 2,83,970 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 51,530 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 6,276 for Sanskrit schools, Rs. 13,520 to special institutions and the balance to students' homes and scholarships.

Grants-in-aid to buildings and furniture.

74. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State funds towards buildings and other charges was Rs. 40,949 of which a sum of Rs. 33,278 was allotted to building works and Rs. 7,671 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

75. The total expenditure on Government educational buildings was Rs. 2,79,954 as against Rs. 2,97,867 in the previous year. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 2,09,697 was spent from the Public Works Budget on High schools and other schools and Rs. 70,257 on taluk and village schools from the educational budget. An expenditure of Rs. 90,206 was incurred on Village Elementary school buildings from the village school fund and from the grants allotted from State funds for the purpose.

76. The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were—

(*a*) *Katcha* building to provide additional accommodation for the High schools at Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga.
(*b*) Science Hall, High school, Bangalore.
(*c*) Anglo-Vernacular school at Channapatna.
(*d*) Do Maddagiri.
(*e*) Do Hassan.
(*f*) Girls' schools at Chamarajpet, Bangalore city, Sagar and Shimoga.

iii. Encouragement to Authors.

Encouragement to authors.

77. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 5,000 for encouragement to authors, a sum of Rs. 2,581 was spent in the purchase of books and journals as against Rs. 3,111 in the previous year. Among the more important books and journals purchased out of the above provision may be mentioned the following :—

100	copies of	*Asoka.*
100	,,	*Ramayanasangraha.*
15	,,	History of Vijayanagar.
105	,,	Hindu Ethics.
25	,,	*Pranavavada.*
50	,,	*Vasistaramayana.*
200	,,	*Vijnana.*
50	,,	*Karnataka Nandini.*
39	,,	Light to the blind.
15	,,	Social Service League.
50	,,	Practice and Knowledge (Urdu).
72	,,	*Ananda Chandrike.*

78. A sum of Rs. 1,314 was also paid as remuneration for the revision of some departmental readers as well as for writing certain manuscripts for the department.

iv. Literature.

79. During the year, 272 books and periodicals were registered as against 299 in the previous year. Of these, 167 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 93 were in English and other European languages, 1 in the Indian classical language and 11 in more than one language. Publications registered.

80. Arranged according to subject matter, 31 were books on Religion, 19 on Art, 7 on Science, 10 on History, 7 on Biography, 4 on Philosophy and 2 on Law; 10 were works of fiction and 182 miscellaneous works. Nature of literature.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

Deposits by Private Individuals.

1. Eight deposits aggregating Rs. 28,700 under the charitable deposit rules were accepted by Government during the year. At the close of the year there was a total sum of Rs. 6,50,700 deposited with Government as endowments to various charities inaugurated by private individuals.

Construction and Repairs.

2. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,43,995 were sanctioned under "construction and repairs." Of these, estimates costing Rs. 28,231 were executed and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was met from State funds and the balance from temple funds and contributions from devotees.

Muzrai Institutions.

3. There were 148 major and 892 minor institutions under Muzrai management. The Annachatram at Chinkurli was transferred to French Rocks and located near the Railway Station in the chatram of the late Mr. P. Krishna Rao, generously offered by Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao who has also endowed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the upkeep of the Chatram. The funds at the disposal of the Chinkurli chatram were also transferred to this chatram.

4. The revision of the scales of income and expenditure of 24 major temples, 2 chatrams and 2 rest houses was sanctioned.

Matts.

5. The properties of the undermentioned Matts continued to be under Government management:—

1. Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
2. Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
3. Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subrahmanyam.
4. Sri Hariharpur Matt, Koppa Taluk.
5. Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
6. Bisagnia Matt at Chikmagalur.
7. Bandigadi Sampige Matt, Koppa Taluk.

6. The Swamigalu of Sri Kodandarama Matha at Hebbur in the Tumkur taluk having passed away, the succession of *Vedamurthi* Ahobalasastri to the Pitha was recognised under the titular name of *Sri Rama Brahmananda* Swamigalu.

Prince Gulam Mahammad's Charity Fund.

7. The total number of recipients of the charity on the 30th June 1920 was 159, of whom 94 were Muhammadans, 46 Christians and 19 Brahmins. The income for the year was Rs. 6,298 and the expenditure Rs. 5,846. The opening balance on the 1st July 1919 was Rs. 3,382. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,834.

The Gumbuz

8. Services were regularly conducted in the Gumbuz at Seringapatam and in the Masjids connected therewith. Estimates amounting to Rs. 26,600 were sanctioned during the year for repairs to the buildings and the improvement of the gardens attached to them.

Grant-in-aid Institutions.

9. The following institutions were given grants-in-aid:—

		Rs.
1.	Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2.	Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3.	Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	1,200
4.	Aryadharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
5.	Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha, Melkote ...	120
6.	Anathalaya, Mysore	1,200
7.	Abalasrama, Bangalore City	96

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

10. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, continued to do good work during the year. An old student passed the II part of the Mysore

Vidvat examination in *Sahitya* and another in *Tarka*, Part I. One of the students of the College passed the entrance examination of the Mysore Vidvat Course and 5 others passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

11. The Sanskrit College at Melkote sent up 3 students for the Mysore Vidvat Examinations and all of them passed.

12. The Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work. Of the 7 students that appeared for the first Ayurvedic Vidvat Examination, 3 passed in the first class and 3 in the second. All the 3 who appeared for the final Vidvat Examination passed in the second class. A scheme for the reorganisation of the College was sanctioned, which provides also for the study of the Unani system of medicine and for practical training in Pharmacy and Surgery.

13. The formation of a general Muzrai Fund and a Muzrai Establishment Fund was sanctioned. General.

14. The Assistant Engineer attached to the department prepared forecast estimates in respect of 21 institutions and 42 detailed estimates for improvements and repairs and scrutinized details of 20 estimates prepared by Deputy Commissioners.

ii. Amrut Mahal.

15. The condition of the cattle was on the whole good except for a short outbreak of anthrax during the month of May 1920. Out of a total of 648 deaths, 45 were from infectious diseases and the rest from other causes. Health of Cattle.

16. The seasons being fairly good, water and fodder were available in the Amrut Mahal *Kavals*.

17. The year opened with a stock of 8,591 head of cattle. There were 1,364 births during the year. Forty-one *gosus* were recovered from the *servegars*. Thus the total stock was 9,996. Of these, 648 died, 615 were sold and 4 missing cattle were written off the accounts, leaving 8,729 head of cattle at the end of the year. The birth rate rose from 32·76 per cent in the previous year to 38·55 and the death rate fell from 8·95 per cent to 7·41 per cent. Stock.

18. The stock rose from 261 on the 1st July 1919 to 334, owing to 73 births during the year. Of these, 81 died and 81 were sold, leaving a balance of 172 sheep at the end of the year. A scheme for the improvement of the breed is under consideration. Sheep.

19. The strength of milch cattle at the beginning of the year was 40. Five calves were born and 1 died, leaving a balance of 44 at the end of the year. The Committee for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle was reconstituted with Dr. Coleman as President. The Superintendent, a member on the Committee, was made primarily responsible for the successful working of the scheme. Milch Cattle.

20. A sum of Rs. 5,510 was realised from the sale of gram grown in *kaval* lands. About 70 *pallas* of different kinds of grains were in stock at the close of the year.

21. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,23,139, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,26,585 which included a balance of Rs. 3,061 of the preceding year. Of the receipts the main items were the sale proceeds of cattle (Rs. 89,646), the revenue realised on account of *terige*, *i.e.*, sale proceeds of the right of grazing surplus grass in *Kavals* (Rs. 26,219) and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 7,274). The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 41,347 as against Rs. 35,728 in the previous year. Receipts and Expenditure.

22. Six hundred and six bullocks were sold by public auction for Rs. 85,710 and 2 calves in a poor condition for Rs. 15; 7 breeding bulls were supplied to raiyats at the concession rate of Rs. 75 each, thus making a total of 615 head of cattle sold. The average price realised from each bullock was Rs. 141-7-0. General.

23. A few of the Amrut Mahal *Kavals* were converted into grass farms for supplying grass to the Mysore Horse and the Kunigal Stud Farm.

iii. Archæology.

General

24. The Director of Archæological Researches was deputed to attend the Oriental Conference held at Poona in the month of November 1919 at which he read a paper on the "Antiquity of the Kannada Country and Language."

25. A monograph on the temples at Halebeid is under preparation The printing of the translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the *Sravana Belgola* volume did not make much progress. About 377 pages of the transliterations of the *Kannada* texts of the Mysore supplement were prepared and sent to the press, as also 244 pages of the Kannada texts of the Bangalore supplement. The printing of the general index to the *Epigraphia Carnatica* is making fair progress. In connection with the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam*, an index of technical terms occurring in the work was completed and sent to the press. An index to the annual reports of the department was also prepared and sent to the press. As regards the Architectural Portfolio, seven plates illustrating several temples of archæological interest were prepared. The supplements relating to the Kolar and Tumkur volumes, each consisting of about 500 newly discovered inscriptions, were being got ready for the press, as also a catalogue of the books in the office library. Selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social interest did not make any progress owing to pressure of other work.

Inscriptions.

26. The number of villages visited by the department was 94 in all. Altogether the number of new records as well as revised copies of printed inscriptions procured during the year was 133. If the inscriptions in the South Indian vernaculars cursorily noticed by the Director during his northern tour and two private tours, numbering in all 115, be added to the above number, the total will be 248. Of these, 25 were in Tamil characters, 5 in Nagari, 4 in Telugu and the rest in Kannada. A large number of these records may be assigned to specific dynasties of kings such as the Ganga, the Chalukya, the Rashtrakuta, the Chola, the Hoysala and those of Vijayanagar and Mysore. There are also a few records which relate to the chiefs of Ummattur and Coorg. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year may be mentioned a copper plate inscription received from Lakshmisena-Bhattaraka-Pattacharya of the Singangadde Jaina Matha at Narasimharajapura, which records grants to a Jaina Temple by the Ganga king Sripurusha and his son Sivamara and another, a facsimile of a portion of which, together with a copy, was received from B. Padmaraja Pandit of Chamarajanagar, which records the grant of a village in A.D. 807 to a Jaina *guru* named Vardhamana by the Rashtrakuta prince Kambadeva when his victorious camp was at Talavanapura or Talkad. A worn stone inscription at Ravandur, Malvalli taluk, which refers to the reign of Konguni-Maharaja is the earliest Ganga lithic record copied during the year. Its period may be about A.D. 800. Another at Kadukottanhalli of the same taluk, dated A.D. 986, mentions a new ruler of the name of Goyara. Two epigraphs at Basti-Hosakote, Krishnarajapete taluk, state that the two ruined Jaina temples there were built in about A.D. 1117 by Punisa, the general of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, and his wife Jakkavve. An inscription of the Vijayanagar king Achyuta-Raya, copies of which are found in Davangere and Holalkere taluks and in Hampe, says that in A.D. 1539 the king pleased Vishnu by giving *Anandanidhi* and thus making Kuberas of Brahmins. There has been much speculation about the interpretation of *Anandanidhi* which some scholars have taken to represent a bank or fund started by Achyuta-Raya for the benefit of the Brahmins. But according to Hemadri it is the name of one of the 16 great gifts *(Shodasamahadana)* and has nothing to do with a bank or fund. Another inscription at Hampe, dated A.D. 1533, is of some interest as it contains a Sanskrit stanza composed by a poetess named Tirumalamma in praise of the Suvarnameru gift made by the same king. A copper plate inscription in the possession of the Lingayat matha at Ullamballi, Malvalli taluk, records a grant in A.D. 1673 by Chikka-Deva-Raja-Odeyar of Mysore to Revanaradhya of the above matha for having presented *prasada* from the Mallikarjuna Temple at Srisaila, which, it is stated, helped the king in gaining undisputed possession of the kingdom. A number of monuments of archæological interest was also inspected and photographed.

27. Among the manuscripts examined during the year, *Vedantavilasa-nataka*, also called *Ramanujavijaya-nataka*, is a Sanskrit drama in six acts by Varadaraja, son of Sudarsanacharya of Kanchi who was renowned for his skill in composing one hundred verses in a *ghatika* or 24 minutes. The author, who says that he was the 9th in descent from Sudarsana, sister's son of the apostle Ramanujacharya, may belong to the close of the 14th century. *Ramayanasarakavya* is a good Sanskirt poem written by the poetess Madhuravani at the instance of Raghunatha-Nayaka of Tanjore (1614-1662). She says that she could compose a hundred verses in half a *ghatika* or 12 minutes. *Mularamayana* is a Kannada poem in the *shatpadi* metre by Haridasa, son of Nanjapparaya, a Madhva-Brahmin of Kolar, who appears to have flourished at the close of the 17th century. *Ghatakarparabhedi* is a small Sanskrit poem, full of alliteration and rhyme, composed in emulation of the old work of Ghatakarpara by Sudarsanacharya of Vadumur who lived in the 18th Century. The work is in the form of an opera in which Krishna, Radha and her maid are the singers, each stanza being so composed as to contain the name of a constellation of stars *Mahisura-doregala vamsavali* is a small Kannada poem in the *sangatya* metre written by an unknown Jaina author who lived in the early part of the 19th century. It begins with an account of the Hoysala and Vijayanagar kings and concludes with a brief history of the Mysore kings down to Krishnaraja Odeyar III. When speaking of the Hoysalas some inscriptions are referred to and correct dates given. *Ramayanasarasangraha* by Venkatarya is a small work in Sanskrit prose chiefly devoted to a discussion of the chronology of the events narrated in the *Ramayana*. Ancient Manuscripts.

iv. Ethnography.

28. Some of the manuscript accounts on hand were revised but, on account of the demise of the Officer in charge of the Ethnographic Survey, the work did not make any further progress. The question of arranging for the continuance of the work is engaging the attention of Government. Ethnography.

v. Government Press.

29. There were 354 paid employees and 20 boys at the close of the year in the Central Press, Bangalore, making a total of 374 against 361 in the previous year. Of the paid employees, 138 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 216 on piece-work. The number of permanent hands in the Branch Press at Mysore was 58, the same as in the previous year. Establishment.

30. With a view to cope with the heavy increase of work in the Central Press, the fixed establishment was reorganised at an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,599 per annum.

31. One Babcock Standard printing machine, one motor and one new Conqueror Guillotine machine with accessories were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 13,045. Two thousand, two hundred and fifty two lbs. of type costing Rs. 6,588 were bought and 2,727 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 2,343 were cast and taken to credit in the Press stock account. The value of the plant at the Central Press, at the close of the year, was Rs. 2,79,119 after deducting a sum of Rs. 26,734 on account of depreciation charges including the value of articles sent to the Branch Press at Mysore and also of unserviceable articles and worn out types. The value of the plant and machinery at the Branch Press, Mysore, was Rs. 32,931 at the close of the year. Value of Stock Additions, etc.

32. The total receipts of the Government Press from all sources, including realisations on account of fees for securing the copyright of books registered, were Rs. 11,574 against Rs. 6,898* in the previous year. The total expenditure on the two Presses amounted to Rs. 1,73,227 against Rs. 1,37,225 in the previous year. Receipts and Expenditure.

33. Sixty-four of the Press employees attended the school of general education attached to the Press. General Education.

* Revised figure.

Technical Education.

34. There were 12 students on the rolls of the technical school and 3 of them were in receipt of scholarships. Five students appeared for the Madras Government Technical examinations and 2 of them secured passes in composing (Elementary). The only candidate who sat for the proof reading examination (Intermediate) passed it.

General.

35. The value of works sent to private presses for execution during the year was Rs. 3,261.

vi. Stationery.

Stock.

36. The year opened with a stock worth Rs. 1,33,061 to which new stock valued at Rs. 2,26,993 was added, making a total of Rs. 3,60,054. Foreign articles of stationery were not purchased during the year and the value of paper purchased from the Indian Mills and of stationery articles purchased locally was Rs. 2,04,797.

Supply to Public Departments.

37. The total cost of supplies made from the depot to the various offices of the State, together with the cost of paper, binding materials, etc., issued to the Press, amounted to Rs. 2,92,917 as against Rs. 2,34,428 in the previous year. The total cost of paper and other articles supplied to the Press amounted to Rs. 1,35,892 as against Rs. 83,247 in the preceding year.

Balance.

38. The year closed with a balance of stock of the value of Rs. 67,137.

General.

39. A revision of the establishment of the Stationery Depot was sanctioned towards the end of 1918-19 and was given effect to from the 1st July 1919, involving a net increase of Rs. 906 per annum.

vii. Meteorology.

Observatories.

40. There was no change in the number and status of observatories in the State. The observatory at Bangalore belonged to the first class while those at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug were of the third class. There were six self-recording and five special eye-instruments in use at the Bangalore observatory, in addition to the ordinary complement of instruments for taking observations of pressure, temperature, wind velocity, wind direction and rainfall.

Working.

41. The working of the autographic instruments at Bangalore was on the whole satisfactory. The anemometer was replaced by another instrument during the year. The hourly values of the self-registering instruments were all reduced and tabulated for publication. The daily observations intended for the Government of India were regularly taken and weather telegrams embodying the 8 hour observations were sent to the British Indian observatories as usual. At the requisition of the Director-General of Indian Observatories, special observations were taken on some days during certain months of the year and despatched by storm signal telegrams to Simla. Pilot balloon observations for investigating the velocity and direction of upper air currents were continued, as well as the daily observations of clouds with the nephoscope. The results of the observations, in both the cases, were forwarded to Agra.

Rain Registration.

42. Out of the 226 raingauge stations in the State, 194 or 86 per cent were inspected as against 200 or 89 per cent in the previous year. Fourteen raingauges, 23 measure glasses and 11 receivers were issued to raingauge stations during the year.

Inspection of observatories.

43. The observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug were inspected by the State Meteorological Reporter and found to be in good condition.

Cost of the Department.

44. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 19,577.

viii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

The Lal-Bagh.

45. The Lal-Bagh at Bangalore continued to maintain its popularity as in previous years and the daily attendance of visitors was on the increase. Plants,

seeds and cuttings were as usual supplied free to charitable and other public institutions. The aggregate value of plants thus supplied was Rs. 601. In the seed depot the practice of collecting seed for exchange purposes was again instituted and, with the enlarged cultivation of acclimatised seed, the stock in the depot was considerably increased and arrangements were made for regular supplies. Their Excellencies Lady and Lord Chelmsford visited the gardens during December 1919. Among the visitors from outside the State may be mentioned the Raja of Managal and Sir Alfred Bourne.

Zoological collection.

46. The representative collection of specimens in the Menageri was maintained through the usual means, *i.e.*, donations, exchanges, births and purchases. The purchases included two lions from Bhavanagar, two monkeys and one ant-eater. Among the births in the Menageri may be mentioned a litter of four lion cubs.

Horticultural Shows.

47. The summer horticultural show held in August 1919 and the winter show held in February 1920 at Bangalore were both successful. The quality and quantity of exhibits were quite up to the standard of excellence of previous years. His Highness the Maharaja graciously offered silver cups for the successful exhibitors amongst both the professionals and the amateurs. The receipts from the gate collection on the two occasions were Rs. 1,550 and Rs. 748, the highest on record so far. The attendance of the public was also more than that of previous years.

Horticultural education.

48. Ten students were successful in the examination conducted in the Horticultural School at Bangalore in the month of October 1919. No fresh students were admitted as the Agricultural Board temporarily discontinued the school. The class for training *malis* was ordered to be continued for another year from January 1920. Out of the 7 students who joined the *Mali* class, 4 completed the course, 1 left and the other 2 continued, as they joined the class late. Two more students were admitted later on, so that there were 4 students under training at the close of the year.

Fruit culture.

49. Fruit culture received renewed attention. Horticultural Inspectors were placed under proper departmental direction and their services were made freely available to persons desirous of starting fruit gardens and improving existing ones. The horticultural staff under the Agricultural Board continued to employ themselves in propogandistic work and helped to plant 15,170 fruit plants throughout the districts. Importation and propagation of plants were pushed on as far as possible, the improvement of indigenous fruits being kept in view. Among the various fruit plants imported and propagated may be mentioned a hybrid between a custard apple and a cherimoyer. Five hundred of these plants were raised and were reported to be in good condition. The fruit bearing tropical plants in the economic garden were revived and added to. A Butter fruit (Alligator pear) which was imported from Hawai for the first time is a great improvement on the common seedling variety previously found in India. Good strains of Papaya hybrids from Hawai, 65 kinds of grape vines from Queensland and over 100 kinds of mangoes from various gardens in India were imported during the year. Four loan applications involving Rs. 9,000 in the aggregate were sanctioned for fruit growing during the year.

Experimental cultivation.

50. Seventeen varieties of plantains were obtained from the Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta, for the purpose of experimental cultivation. Three hundred grafts of Allahabad guavas were taken and distributed to the raiyats and 50 of them were planted in the Sunkal Tank farm. Among the other introductions during the year may be mentioned Rhodes grass, Guinea grass, Soy beans, Russian sunflower, Befri, Sisal hemp, Velvet beans, Berseem and Patol or Palwal. The new variety of maize, Golden Beauty, introduced last year, produced very good results. Maize Moro also did fairly well. Some of the varieties of maize obtained from the Queensland Department of Agriculture also thrived well. The other important crops that were tried and found successful were sweet potatoes, radishes, asparague and tapioca.

Improvements.

51. Besides the usual repairs and white and colour-washing made to the buildings and improvements effected to roads and paths, several other important works were carried out. These were:—(1) The walls of the deer

house were raised and wooden trellis provided to the gable. (2) The seed-testing room which was out of use for the preceding five years and which was in a dilapidated condition was re-built with glass roof and wire net frame over it. (3) A pump was installed for lifting up water in the Lal-Bagh during summer. (4) A 5 H.P. motor pump was installed in the pump house to take water to the higher portions of the garden. (5) The cistern which was at the main gate was removed and the ends of the cistern were re-built and converted into masonry flower beds.

Finance.

52. The cost of maintaining the Lal-Bagh, including the cost of superintendence, was Rs. 65,675 as against Rs. 34,198 in the previous year. The increase of expenditure during the year is chiefly due to the various improvements effected. The receipts from the sale of seeds, plants, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,655 as against Rs. 6,732 during the previous year.

Other gardens and parks.

53. All the other gardens and parks under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Sunkal Tank Farm and the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the Gordon Park, the Curzon Park and a few minor gardens at Mysore and the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, were satisfactorily maintained. The work connected with vegetable cultivation and the raising of experimental economic crops was continued on the Sunkal Tank Experimental Farm. The total expenditure on the Farm amounted to Rs. 8,708 and the income to Rs. 4,755.

54. Several improvements were effected in the Cubbon Park. A statue of His Majesty the late King Emperor, Edward VII, was installed there and it was unveiled by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

General.

55. A good deal of district inspection work was done during the year. Apart from private gardens and institutions in Bangalore, many plantations in surrounding taluks were visited and technical advice given. Inspections were made of several places in the Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur districts. The work of designing new gardens and garden improvements at Bangalore, Mysore and other places received the serious attention of the department. One hundred and twenty plans were prepared in this connection.

56. The department was represented at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Mysore during the Dasara of 1919 with its various collections of fibres, fruits and vegetables, etc.

57. In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Karapur during December 1919, a garden was laid out there.

viii. (a) Hill Stations.

Hill Stations.

58. The charge of the Hill Stations, which was separated from that of the Gardens during the previous year, was restored to the permanent Superintenent, Government Gardens, from the beginning of the year 1920, on his return from extraordinary leave.

59. The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill Station during the year was 826 as against 872 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,687 was spent on repairs to buildings and other sundry improvements.

60. On account of financial stress, nothing could be done in respect of other hill stations.

ix. Government Museum.

Visitors.

61. The total number of visitors to the Museum was 466,276 (267,579 males and 198,697 females) as against 401,338 in the preceding year. As usual, the largest crowds were during local festivals such as the Dharmaraya's car festival. A large number of school children, accompanied by their teachers, visited the Museum.

62. The collection remained on the whole in good condition. The total number of exhibits added during the year was 25. The work of cataloguing the coin collection in the Museum was entrusted to an officer of the department of Education working under Dr. Radhakumud Mukherji, University Professor in History. Collections and additions.

63. The expenditure on account of the upkeep of the institution amounted to Rs. 3,259 as against Rs. 3,183 in the previous year. Cost.

x. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

64. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 71 printing presses at the end of the year 1919-20 against 64 at the end of 1918-19. Of these, 32 were in the Bangalore district, 7 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Tumkur district, 21 in the Mysore district, 1 in the Hassan district, 5 in the Shimoga district, 2 in the Kadur district and 1 in the Chitaldrug district. Printing Presses.

65. During the Calendar year 1918, there were 13 newspapers and 44 periodicals* in circulation excluding the *Mysore Gazette* which is the Government Gazette, the Police Gazette issued by the Police Department and the Mysore Economic Journal and the *Arthasadhaka Patrike* issued by the Economic Conference. During the year 1919, 2 newspapers and 17 periodicals were newly added to the list and 12 periodicals ceased publication. Thus there were 15 newspapers and 49 periodicals in circulation in 1919. Newspapers and Periodicals. (Calendar year 1919).

66. Of the total number (namely 64) of newspapers and periodicals, 36 were in Kannada, 18 in English, 3 in Urdu and 7 in more than one language. Of the 49 periodicals, 2 were published once in four months, and 36 monthly, the remaining being fortnightly, weekly, etc. One of the periodicals was a comic journal, 1 dealt with medicine, 1 with engineering, 1 with fine arts, 19 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, educational and miscellaneous matters.

xi. Libraries.

67. Consequent on the transfer of the control of the public libraries in the State other than those at Bangalore and Mysore to the Education Department with effect from 1st July 1919, the libraries under its control were:— Libraries.

I. Travelling.

II. Stationary.

(*a*) Education Library.
(*b*) Office Library. } Located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education.
(*c*) Office Libraries of the Inspecting Officers.
(*d*) School libraries including Anglo-Vernacular School, Collegiate and High School Libraries and Libraries of the Training Schools.
(*e*) District, Taluk and Town Libraries.
(*f*) Rural Libraries. } Public Libraries.

68. The total number of volumes on the 30th June 1919 was 10,009. One thousand, nine hundred and one books were added during the year bringing the total to 11,910 on the 30th June 1920. The number of volumes lent out during the year was 932. Education and Inspector-General's Office Libraries.

69. The stock of the library was increased by the addition of a number of departmental reports and art and scientific journals subscribed for or received as donations. There were 293 visitors to the library. Museum Library.

70. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot on the 30th June 1920 comprising educational and official publications was Rs. 2,78,143. During the year under report a stock valued at Rs. 1,08,552 was added. The total gross sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 49,931. The value of books, etc., supplied free of cost to educational institutions and to officers of the several departments was Rs. 7,154. The Central Book Depot.

* Revised figures.

General. 71. Special grants were sanctioned for replenishing the stock of libraries attached to Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Collegiate High Schools. During the summer vacation of 1919, a class for "Library training" was held at Bangalore and 55 persons, mostly teachers, were trained under the guidance of the Library Organiser.

xii. Census.

Census 72. The Government of India having resolved to take the sixth decennial Census of the population of the Indian Empire in March 1921, a similar enumeration is being arranged for in the State as on previous occasions. Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Aiyar, M.A., has been appointed Census Superintendent to carry on the operations with the help of two Assistants of the rank of Assistant Commissioners.

73. As a preliminary measure, instructions for taking the Census of the population throughout the State on the night of the 18th March 1921 were issued in the form of a Code of Census Procedure, as in 1910, for the guidance of the district officers. Circulars were also issued dealing with the provisional consitution of Census Divisions.

74. It has been arranged to take advantage of this opportunity to pay more attention to the collection of statistical and general information bearing on the industrial and economic side of the life of the people.

15th December 1920.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1919-20.

	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1.	Rajasevadhurina Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	Dewan ...	10th December 1918.	...	Was on leave on medical certificate from 10th December 1918 and assumed charge of Office on 14th July 1919.
	Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	1st Member of Council and Officiating Dewan and President in Council.	Do ...	13th July 1919	
2.	His Highness Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3.	Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	1st Member of Council.	10th December 1918.	...	On special duty from 14th to 29th July 1919. Went on privilege leave from 30th July to 30th August 1919 and was placed on deputation in England from 31st August 1919 to 23rd January 1920. Privilege leave from 24th January to 22nd February 1920.
	Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Officiating 1st Member of Council.	16th January 1919.	17th July 1919.	
	Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B L.	Officiating 1st Member of Council.	18th July 1919	22nd February 1920.	
4.	Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	2nd Member of Council.	10th December 1918.		
	Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A, B.L.	Officiating 2nd Member of Council.	18th July 1919	22nd February 1920.	
5.	Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	3rd Member of Council.	2nd January 1919.		
	Mr. K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, M.A.	Officiating 3rd Member of Council.	19th July 1919	22nd February 1920.	
6.	Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt. ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914	...	Was on leave from 16th August 1919 to 19th February 1920.
	Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Officiating Chief Judge.	16th August 1919	19th February 1920.	
7.	Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge ...	5th December 1909.	...	Was additional judge from 18th July 1919 to 15th August 1919. Was on privilege leave from 20th February 1920 to 1st April 1920.
	Mr. C. S. Dorasawmi Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Officiating Judge...	2nd January 1919.	1st April 1920.	
8.	Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar. at-Law. ...	Judge ...	23rd October 1918.		

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1919-20.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	VI of 1919.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.	No ...	4th Aug. 1919	
2	VII of 1919.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	Yes ...	10th Aug. 1919	
3	VIII of 1919.—A Regulation to amend the Village Offices Regulation, 1908.	No ...	Do	
4	IX of 1919.—The Termination of the present War (Definition) Regulation.	Yes ...	14th Aug. 1919	Passed under Section 14 of the Legislative Council Regulation.
5	X of 1919.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Railways Regulation.	Yes ...	17th Aug. 1919	Do
6	XI of 1919.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.	No ...	9th Nov. 1919	
7	XII of 1919.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884.	No ...	9th Nov. 1919	
8	I of 1920.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.	Partly	12th Mar. 1920	Do
9	II of 1920.—The Mysore Census Regulation.	Yes ...	29th April 1920	
10	III of 1920.—The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
11	IV of 1920.—The Mysore Highway Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
12	V of 1920.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.	...	12th June 1920	
13	VI of 1920.—The Mysore Income Tax Regulation.	Yes ...	17th June 1920	

* Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1919-20.

Arms of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of previous year	Recruited during year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	417	294	126	2	2	32	384	1	...	...	17	60	307	1,62,072	Lances, Sword, Carbines S.B.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,893	1,475	426	15	18	220	1,648	3	...	...	54	363	1,231	2,68,833	Muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	608	904	112	8	10	300	698	1	...	...	30	81	587	9,61,619	Lance, Sword, Rifles and Pistols.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	567	645	90	10	1	57	667	1	...	...	17	111	539	5,62,888	Nil.	
Total ...	3,485	3,318	754	35	31	609	3,397	6	...	...	118	615	2,664	19,55,412		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1919-20.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 15,59,263	185	2,303	31	21	222	3,398	118	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	18	200 to 800									
Inspectors	126	60 to 150									
Sub-Inspectors	96	40 and 50									
Jamadars or Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	675	15 to 25									
Constables	5,322	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	12,972	14,517	7,644	7,884	5,844	6,911	3,603	4,315	2,241	2,596	47·1	54·7	61·7	62·4	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 3,71,096	Rs. 3,90,181	Rs. 1,28,456	Rs. 1,25,852	34·6	32·3	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	2	3	2
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	4	5	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	5	6	11	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	2	2	...
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	42	63	105	38
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	101	54	155	44
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	1	3	5
		Total ...	152	132	284	89
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	55	74	129	72
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	8	16	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	23	36	16
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	9	14	12
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	2	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	19	18	37	15
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	12	25	37	25
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	83	73	156	74
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	8	15	4
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	192	206	398	158
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	44	40	84	29
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	3	6	9	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	171	152	323	93
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	8	23	31	17
		Total ...	620	667	1,287	528

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	69	37	1	29	...	6	1	...	37	7	...
49	1,013	106	1	50	...	5	50	...	106	207	...
1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
110	1,104	149	2	81	...	15	51	...	149	217	...
68	272	69	...	21	...	4	...	...	25	93	...
7	18	4	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	3	...
20	32	13	...	10	...	...	2	...	12	8	...
7	10	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	4	..
2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	..
24	9	6	1	2	...	...	3	...	6	2	...
20	27	13	2	3	...	...	8	...	13	4	..
80	245	30	...	21	1	...	8	...	30	86	...
6	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	2	...
173	540	51	6	17	1	2	25	...	51	133	...
30	63	9	1	6	...	2	...	...	9	13	...
5	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
132	451	66	...	7	...	14	45	...	66	108	...
13	48	10	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	2	..
587	1,732	277	14	92	4	24	96	...	230	461	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	14	5	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	1	14	...
10	110, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	15	19	1
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	1	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	2	1	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	4	8	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	5	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	10	1	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	18	16	5

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
38	20	1	...	4	...	...	...	720	
1	1	15	3	2	3	30	14	103	
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	
2	2	2	1	..	3	1	...	10	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	
...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
17	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	111	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	304	
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	267	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
39	12	23	5	5	11	33	14	896	

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	43	57	100	25
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	84	81	165	73
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	75	77	152	64
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	75	76	151	44
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,611	1,941	3,552	1,601
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,888	2,232	4,120	1,807
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	109	119	228	82
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	9	10	19	6
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	118	129	247	88
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	293	524	817	329
		Theft { ordinary	1,987	2,780	4,767	2,418
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	198	245	443	142
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	33	40	73	32
37	419, 420	Cheating	45	48	93	32
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	191	216	407	178
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	37	22	59	36
		Total ...	2,784	3,875	6,659	3,167
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	8	4	12	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	21	29	50	50
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	467	1,391	1,858	1,180
		Total ...	496	1,424	1,920	1,235
		Grand Total ...	6,058	8,459	14,517	6,914

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
35	250	42	...	35	...	3	...	...	38	73	...
65	101	24	...	15	1	8	...	...	24	20	...
56	96	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	3	17	...
71	117	38	...	31	...	3	4	...	38	25	...
1,881	1,382	603	8	479	5	54	21	28	595	295	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,108	1,946	710	8	563	6	68	25	28	698	430	1
105	310	12	2	...	...	...	10	...	12	127	...
10	17	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	327	15	3	...	...	1	11	...	15	129	...
455	633	308	15	203	3	48	29	6	304	99	...
2,757	2,791	1,148	58	743	21	106	149	46	1,123	581	...
176	220	66	...	43	...	15	7	1	66	38	...
37	67	12	1	8	..	1	2	...	12	17	...
32	61	9	...	6	...	2	1	...	9	9	...
190	476	30	4	5	...	5	16	...	30	177	...
40	58	12	...	8	...	...	4	...	12	21	...
3,687	4,306	1,585	78	1,016	24	177	208	53	1,556	942	...
6	40	16	...	5	...	1	10	...	16	6	...
37	43	28	...	4	...	...	24	...	28	8	...
1,443	2,403	1,535	6	123	1	12	1,391	2	1,535	403	...
1,486	2,486	1,579	6	132	1	13	1,425	2	1,579	417	...
8,093	11,901	4,315	111	1,884	35	298	1,816	83	4,227	2,59	1

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	1	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	5	5	6
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	59	66	70
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	3	65	71	77
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	2	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	74	57	33
		Theft { ordinary	3	422	175	81
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	2	5	10	11
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1	3	2	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	4	1
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	3	3	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	4	...
		Total ..	7	508	255	128
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	5	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3	45	2	16
		Total ...	3	47	7	16
		Grand Total ...	13	655	370	227

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	...	2	25	8	2	4	...	124	
9	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	56	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
15	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	48	
217	61	54	15	1	3	...	...	383	8 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
244	73	61	40	9	5	4	...	687	8 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P.C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	170	
83	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	207	4 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr P. C.
187	31	26	1	4	1	...	...	952	25 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
22	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	99	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
307	52	37	2	5	1	...	..	1,612	29 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
30	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	431	
33	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	455	
661	168	160	47	23	17	37	14	4,540	37 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons whose cases were disposed of						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1919-20					Total							Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	111	116	*57	323	...	...	...	...	284	380	...	128	165	...	..	86	* Including 1 omitted to be shown in the last year's return, 1 sent to Lunatic Asylum.
District Magistrates' Courts.	38	20	1	16	...	20	...	...	55	37	2	...	28	...	...	3	4 under section 562.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,774	24,308	†8,562	7,649	1,341	26,783	...	...	39,165	44,335	8,979	16,776	8,726	330	115	9,339	55 under section 562, 8 under C.L. 144, dated 9-12-99, 7 struck off. † Excludes 200 transferred.
Total ...	21,923	24,444	‡8,620	7,988	1,341	26,803	...	...	39,504	44,752	8,981	16,904	8,919	330	115	9,428	75 { 59 under section 562 8 under C.L. 144, dated 9-12-99, 7 struck off, 1 sent to Lunatic Asylum. ‡ Includes 1 omitted to be shown in the last year's return and excludes 200 transferred.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	..	...	86	58	32	16	44	33	...	...	...	...	3	1	55	33	*
Courts of Session	6	6	85	46	31	28	61	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	16	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	80	44	282	152	86	50	326	162	...	...	...	...	14	12	158	76	
Total ...	86	50	453	256	149	94	431	231	...	...	...	...	17	13	257	125	

* In one case involving one person the sentence was enhanced.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
													Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	Days	
Munsiffs' Courts ..	12,655	12,945*	30,111	35,314	952	1,115	43,717	49,374	30,768	33,081	12,949	16,293	48,25,423 10 2	2,003	32,354	957	22,926	9,633	1,549	646	...	18,832	6,771	649	6,829	41,72,324 12 3	170·70	560
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	1,419	1,681†	4,053	4,316	152	168	5,625	6,165	3,942	4,223	1,683	1,942	12,86,572 1 9	44	4,244	28	2,848	1,213	22	179	52	2,489	815	85	834	11,16,993 4 10	176·23	2
District Judges' Courts	78	79	60	81	2	6	140	166	61	36	79	130	8,58,104 12 3	2	15	64	...	17	8	12	36	8	4	3	21	3,33,210 6 11	448·98	8
Total ...	14,152	14,705‡	34,224	39,711	1,106	1,289	49,482	55,705	34,771	37,340	14,711	18,365	69,70,100 8 2	2,049	36,613	1,049	25,774	10,863	1,579	837	88	21,329	7,590	737	7,684	56,22,528 8 0	265·30	570

* Excludes four suits transferred. † Excludes two suits transferred. ‡ Excludes six suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs ...	12,644	13,718	46,31,939 12 8	29,311	34,479	45,20,355 15 2	41,955	48,197	91,52,295 11 10	28,237	32,404	36,38,928 15 1	13,718	15,793	55,13,366 12 9	10,674	3,860	1,259
Sub-Judges ...	1,167	1,399	6,14,634 15 4	3,824	4,265	9,66,330 10 1	4,991	5,664	15,80,965 9 5	3,592	4,233	8,51,314 10 0	1,399	1,431	7,29,650 15 5	1,196	146	89
District Judges	40	46	4,01,898 3 2	66	62	2,81,293 13 9	106	108	6,83,192 0 11	60	64	1,77,633 2 7	46	44	5,05,558 14 4	21	6	17
Total ...	13,851	15,163	56,48,472 15 2	33,201	38,806	57,67,980 7 0	47,052	53,969	1,14,16,453 6 2	31,889	36,701	46,67,876 11 8	15,163	17,268	67,48,576 10 6	11,891	4,012	1,365

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil courts in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	159	244*	272	307‡	431	551	185	154	246	397	1,82,201 5 7	2,11,495 8 2	122	86	25	28	25	21	7	11	6	8	234·8	353·3	
Do appellate decrees ...	97	111	146	170	243	281	132	96	111	185	32,891 2 3	43,999 11 10	74	72	24	8	7	3	2	3	25	10	216·5	274·2	
Do original orders ...	19	35	57	48	76	83	41	39	35	44	...	...	12	14	11	7	...	1	3	13	15	4	167·2	203·5	
Do appellate orders ..	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	354	259†	393	448	747	707	454	324	293	383	98,255 5 7	1,01,732 12 9	259	203	67	29	42	19	42	39	44	34	207·7	270·6	
Do orders ...	35	30	54	87	89	117	59	68	30	49	...	...	25	26	16	21	1	...	3	7	14	14	226·4	160·6	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	123	164§	246	244	369	408	206	235	163	173	60,592 13 0	59,450 9 2	118	119	47	63	21	27	14	18	6	8	214·0	329·5	
Do orders ...	6	2	20	7	26	9	24	8	2	1	...	...	4	3	19	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	141·1	451·4	
Total ...	793	845	1,188	1,316	1,981	2,161	1,101	924	880	1,237	3,73,940 10	4,16,678 9 11	614	523	209	160	97	71	71	91	110	79	208·3	295·8	

* Excludes 2 appeals transferred. ‡ Excludes 49 appeals transferred. † Excludes 34 appeals transferred. § Includes 1 re-admitted appeal omitted in the last year's return.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1919.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of detention of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,256	13,878	12,128	15,134	1,203	1,336	1,343	Rs. 1,56,979	Days 16	13·9 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

me of State	Documents presented for registration during 1919-20		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	152,545	116,680	69,240	53,463	70,110	52,367	978	1.002	1,328	1,125	10,889	8,923	1,52,217	1,16,551	Rs. 4,68,77,430	Rs. 3,29,54,045	227	203	461	431	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	53,437	1,36,48,672 0 0	98,393 0 0	69,163	1,93,93,221	1,32,623 12 0	
Sales	52,221	1,47,31,069 0 0	1,00,587 0 0	70,012	2,13,32,253	1,41,397 8 0	
Wills	992	.....	3,704 12 0	971	.....	3,707 12 0	
Money bonds	758	2,22,569 0 0	590 0 0	1,042	3,80,241	914 0 0	
Miscellaneous	9,143	43,51,735 0 0	43,852 4 11	11,029	57,71,715	55,759 3 6	
Total ...	1,16,551	3,29,54,045 0 0	2,47,127 0 11	1,52,217	4,68,77,430	3,34,402 3 6	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,29,499 15 1	.....	.....	1,40,085 4 3	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,17,627 1 10	.....	.....	1,94,316 15 3	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1919 (Fi al)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1919-20	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1920 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,12,311	9,74,089	13,47,528	14,59,839	8,70,633	13,99,552	60,287	
1. Yelahanka	492	1,356	1,254	1,746	864	1,254	492	
2. Hoskote	2,091	3,128	4,033	6,124	4,806	3,031	3,093	
3. Sulibele	810	1,091	995	1,805	649	651	1,151	
4. Dodballapur	3,544	5,427	6,728	10,272	5,793	5,856	4,416	
5. Nelamangala	6,612	3,518	5,079	11,691	3,620	4,646	7,045	
6. Tyamagondlu	6,703	2,540	6,476	13,179	6,293	4,885	8,291	
7. Kankanhalli	1,424	3,965	2,708	4,182	3,652	3,206	926	
8. Magadi	6,273	5,377	4,414	10,687	5,076	4,902	5,785	
9. Closepet	3,460	4,997	6,097	9,557	3,706	4,522	5,035	
10. Channapatna	16,836	13,626	13,768	30,604	9,980	10,999	19,605	
11. Anekal	4,460	4,379	5,230	9,690	4,220	5,202	4,488	
12. Sarjapur	3,061	2,162	3,698	6,759	1,953	2,934	3,825	
13. Devanhalli	4,712	5,097	4,995	9,707	4,316	4,512	5,195	
14. Vadigenhalli	3,249	1,682	3,563	6,812	3,475	3,154	3,658	
Total ...	63,727	58,345	69,038	1,32,765	58,403	59,757	73,008	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	22,195	26,244	24,179	46,374	21,956	44,690	1,684	
2. Bowringpet	26,646	16,271	20,665	47,311	11,381	29,128	18,183	
3. Chintamani	30,956	13,277	16,545	47,501	13,501	15,496	32,005	
4. Chikballapur	38,263	15,306	19,341	57,604	15,141	21,257	36,347	
5. Mulbagal	1,145	3,935	5,981	7,126	3,935	3,850	3,276	
6. Sidlaghatta	3,628	5,225	7,311	10,939	5,213	5,214	5,725	
7. Malur	2,508	4,107	4,808	7,316	5,422	6,220	1,096	
8. Srinivaspur	1,454	1,737	1,752	3,206	2,554	2,348	858	
9. Goribidnur	4,773	2,705	3,453	8,226	1,629	2,469	5,757	
10. Bagepalli	963	911	1,131	2,094	1,037	975	1,119	
11. Gudibanda	2,504	1,430	1,697	4,201	1,367	1,926	2,275	
Total ...	1,35,055	91,148	1,06,863	2,41,898	83,216	1,33,573	1,08,325	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1919 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1919-20	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1920 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	26,748	28,419	34,296	61,044	39,398	51,284	9,760	
2. Maddagiri ...	10,515	5,822	6,788	17,303	5,733	7,423	9,880	
3. Chiknayakanhalli ...	8,497	6,413	7,010	15,507	5,386	4,408	11,099	
4. Sira ...	11,714	6,570	7,171	18,885	4,047	6,222	12,663	
5. Gubbi ...	5,090	4,718	10,473	15,563	4,709	6,380	9,183	
6. Tiptur ...	26,242	29,981	19,416	45,657	21,744	13,667	31,990	
7. Kunigal ...	10,312	4,691	5,239	15,551	4,575	5,639	9,912	
8. Pavagada ...	2,277	1,847	1,843	4,120	1,389	1,664	2,456	
9. Koratagere ...	3,394	2,115	2,245	5,639	2,114	1,991	3,648	
10. Turuvekere...	4,116	1,937	2,655	6,771	1,872	1,995	4,776	
Total ...	108,905	92,513	97,136	2,06,041	90,967	100,673	105,368	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	16,430	4,27,601	3,59,617	3,76,047	4,25,298	3,68,264	7,883	
1. Hunsur ...	13,831	7,199	10,470	24,301	6,080	6,827	17,474	
2. Chamrajnagar	9,648	5,653	6,905	16,548	6,733	5,628	10,920	
3. Ramasamudra	604	1,016	2,191	2,795	412	1,233	1,562	
4. Yedatore ...	4,981	3,804	3,912	8,893	3,051	1,814	7,079	
5. Saligram ...	4,840	1,898	2,741	7,581	3,904	2,352	5,229	
6. Heggaddevankote.	1,568	952	1,043	2,611	833	1,056	1,555	
7. Saragoor ...	606	1,037	1,548	2,154	315	1,172	982	
8. Gundlupet ...	11,949	5,240	7,106	19,055	5,087	5,546	13,509	
9. Nanjangud ...	20,897	18,338	20,240	41,137	47,348	29,497	11,640	
10. T.-Narsipur...	4,376	3,074	4,759	9,135	2,942	2,565	6,570	
11. Bannur ...	7,356	1,953	2,134	9,4	2,014	2,238	7,252	
12. Talkad ...	2,049	1,507	2,857	4,90	2,459	2,742	2,164	
13. Mugur ...	77	454	1,755	1,832	846	1,196	636	
14. Periyapatna...	4,254	2,098	2,705	6,959	1,731	2,200	4,759	
15. Seringapatam	3,312	11,040	14,629	17,941	9,727	14,220	3,721	
16. French Rocks	11,963	4,711	4,726	16,689	3,804	6,270	10,419	
17. Melkote ...	2,873	2,578	1,422	4,295	2,064	1,979	2,316	
18. Nagamangala	3,984	2,131	2,338	6,322	2,421	2,629	3,693	
19. Krishnarajpete	1,676	2,526	2,557	4,233	2,161	2,644	1,589	
20. Mandya ...	891	2,203	2,986	3,880	2,361	3,190	690	
21. Maddur ...	1,769	2,226	2,518	4,287	3,026	1,853	2,434	
22. Malvalli ...	1,644	3,878	3,953	5,597	5,775	4,935	662	
Total ...	1,15,146	85,516	1,05,495	2,20,641	1,15,094	1,03,786	1,16,855	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1919 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1919-20	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1920 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	19,965	30,778	38,064	58,029	18,090	30,938	27,091	
2. Hole-Narsipur	17,779	11,646	17,460	35,239	13,235	9,775	25,464	
3. Alur	11,766	3,701	9,335	21,101	15,430	4,339	16,762	
4. Saklespur	9,800	5,400	6,885	16,685	4,051	1,508	12,177	
5. Belur	4,042	5,798	8,571	12,613	7,885	7,247	5,366	
6. Arsikere	25,890	11,238	17,011	42,901	6,479	7,210	35,691	
7. Haranahalli	172	1,172	1,064	1,236	969	884	352	
8. Channarayapatna... ...	2,977	3,798	4,686	7,663	4,732	4,102	3,561	
9. Sravanabelagola	135	1,104	1,098	1,233	969	1,275	42	
10. Arkalgud	7,395	4,592	4,214	11,609	5,756	5,085	6,524	
Total ...	99,921	79,227	1,08,388	2,08,309	77,596	75,363	1,32,946	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	26,844	71,061	58,658	85,502	56,992	60,084	25,418	
2. Benkipur	1,397	1,247	2,365	3,762	739	1,615	2,147	
3. Channagiri	5,133	3,337	3,643	8,776	3,159	3,757	5,019	
4. Honnali	2,448	2,152	3,387	5,835	3,586	3,278	2,557	
5. Nyamti	2,973	3,212	5,581	8,554	3,220	5,169	3,385	
6. Shikarpur	13,653	4,712	6,613	2,266	4,417	6,576	13,690	
7. Shiralkoppa	784	1,794	1,296	2,080	1,010	1,631	449	
8. Sorab	1,814	2,122	2,158	3,472	1,574	1,575	1,897	
9. Sagar	3,453	7,318	11,077	14,530	9,398	9,094	5,436	
10. Kallurkatte	2,283	2,193	1,794	4,077	1,396	1,268	2,809	
11. Tirthahalli	19,538	6,914	13,120	32,658	7,248	9,394	23,264	
12. Kums	1,254	1,334	2,193	3,447	2,178	2,513	934	
Total ...	81,074	1,07,396	1,11,885	1,92,959	94,917	1,05,954	87,005	

Appendix XVI - *concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1919 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1919-20	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1920 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		Past year 1918-19	Present year 1919-20		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	79,703	39,221	41,001	1,20,704	35,050	36,439	84,265	
2. Tarikere	15,758	18,838	21,635	37,393	14,031	14,562	22,831	
3. Birur	13,386	7,562	7,272	20,658	7,293	7,911	12,747	
4. Kadur	16,674	5,263	6,682	23,356	4,998	5,711	17,645	
5. Koppa	12,967	2,565	2,691	15,658	1,757	1,823	13,835	
6. Narasimharajapura ...	3,567	2,554	2,844	6,411	2,314	3,321	3,090	
7. Mudgere	7,747	2,637	3,858	11,605	3,827	2,998	8,607	
8. Sivane	589	457	920	1,509	232	474	1,035	
9. Ajjampur	762	1,164	1,926	2,688	1,055	1,689	999	
Total ...	1,51,153	80,261	88,829	2,39,982	70,557	74,928	1,65,054	
Sringeri	1,257	3,174	4,390	5,647	3,941	4,535	1,112	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	12,459	18,137	34,597	47,056	17,907	17,182	29,874	
2. Davangere	41,485	71,821	92,368	1,33,853	1,05,403	80,778	53,075	
3. Harihar	15,652	9,551	12,741	28,393	12,653	19,008	9,385	
4. Holalkere	3,789	4,252	4,341	8,130	4,889	4,736	3,394	
5. Hosdurga	6,496	3,443	3,560	10,056	3,548	3,964	6,092	
6. Hiriyur	9,486	4,300	8,410	17,896	1,885	3,600	14,296	
7. Challakere	10,760	5,361	10,751	21,511	6,313	8,457	13,054	
8 Molakalmuru	1,438	2,208	10,451	11,889	2,271	1,915	9,974	
9. Jagalur ..	11,295	4,584	4,120	15,415	4,107	4,286	11,129	
10. Naikanhatti	536	546	1,746	2,282	495	1,070	1,212	
11. Mayakonda	936	775	1,896	2,832	521	1,010	1,822	
12. Malebennur	150	836	1,873	2,023	770	983	1,040	
Total ..	1,14,482	1,25,817	1,86,854	3,01,336	1,60,765	1,46,989	1,54,347	
Grand Total ..	9,99,461	21,25,309	25,86,021	35,85,482	20,51,474	25,73,374	10,12,108	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1919-20.

State	July 1919	August 1919	September 1919	October 1919	November 1919	December 1919	January 1920	February 1920	March 1920	April 1920	May 1920	June 1920	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	7·06	4·58	8·85	3·10	5·42	0·16	0·38	0·01	0·05	1·50	2·11	4·19	37·41	29·69	40·50	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1919-20.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer.)

Article	During June 1919		During June 1920		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	2	15	3	2	
2. Rice (best sort)	3	5	3	9	
3. Do (common)	4	2	4	7	
4. Javar	6	5	8	14	
5. Ragi	6	13	8	7	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1919-20.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,61,523	.....	2,61,523	.....	.....	.....	2,61,523
Minor works	22,391	57,982	80,373	.....	1,66,805	1,66,805	2,47,178
Establishment	.....	.. ...	80,287	.. ...	.....	28,763	1,09,050
Tools and Plant	. ...	.....	2,038	.....	.. ...	822	2,860
Suspense	.. .	.....	—7	.. ...	.....	.....	—7
Reserve for Capital expenditure.	5,00,000	.. ...	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000
Total ...	.. ...	.. ...	9,24,214	.....	.....	1,96,390	11,20,604
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works	.. ..	73,160	73,160	.....	12,458	12,458	85,618
Establishment	... ..	.. ...	1,03,792	.....	.....	2,181	1,05,973
Tools and Plant	... ..	.....	717	.....	.....	63	780
Suspense	.....	.....	—2,969	.....	.. ...	.....	—2,969
Total ...	.....	.....	1,74,700	.....	.....	14,702	1,89,402
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment...	.....	.....	30,943	.. ...	.....	.....	30,943
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	884	.....	.....	.. .	884
Total ...	.....	.....	31,827	.. ...	.....	.....	31,827
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Irrigation Works ...	.. .	.....	11,30,741	.....	.. ...	2,11,092	13,41,833
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	9,08,130	1,97,740	11,05,870	1,71,914	5,300	1,77,214	12,83,084
Communications	1,73,341	5,66,788	7,40,129	44,987	3,28,388	3,73,375	11,13,504
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,48,841	1,88,210	4,37,051	11,249	9,305	20,554	4,57,605
Establishment	.....	.....	4,96,097	.....	.....	1,04,099	6,00,196
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	72,925	.....	.....	2,373	75,298
Suspense	.....	.. ...	97,013	.....	.....	.....	97,013
Total ...	.. ...	.....	29,49,085	.....	.....	6,77,615	36,26,700
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works	1,275	22,244	23,519	.....	.....	... ..	23,519
Total ...	1,275	22,244	23,519	.....	.....	.....	23,519
Total Civil Works ...	.....	....	29,72,604	.....	.....	6,77,615	36,50,219
Army—Military Works—							
Works	27,541	20,841	48,382	.. ..	.....	.. ...	48,382
Establishment	.....	.....	11,370	.. ...	.....	.....	11,370
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.. ...	312
Total ...	.....	.....	60,064	.. ...	.....	.....	60,064

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1919-20.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Krishnarajasagara works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	13,57,740	.....	13,57,740	.....	.....	.....	13,57,740
Establishment ..	.....	.....	2,77,668	.....	.....	.....	2,77,668
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	12,854	....	.....	.....	12,854
Suspense	.....	.....	16,307	.....	.....	.....	16,307
Total ...	.....	.....	16,64,569	.....	.....	.....	16,64,569
Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—Capital account—							
Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	4,222	.....	4,222	.....	.....	.....	4,222
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	931	.....	.....	.....	931
Suspense ...	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	110
Total ...	.....	.....	5,263	.....	.....	.....	5,263
Krishnarajasagara works—working expenses—							
Works ...	.....	15,784	15,784	.....	.....	.....	15,784
Establishment ..	.....	.....	7,069	.....	.....	.....	7,069
Tools and Plant ..	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	156
Total ...	.....	.....	23,009	.....	.....	.....	23,009
Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—working expenses.							
Works	.....	1,30,483	1,30,483	.....	1,769	1,769	1,32,252
Establishment ...	.....	.....	25,972	.....	.....	.....	25,972
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3,042	.....	.....	.....	3,042
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	1,59,497	.....	.....	1,769	1,61,266
Total State and Local Funds.	.....	.....	60,15,747	.....	.....	8,90,476	69,06,223
Contribution works—Irrigation works							
Works	.....	.....	.....	2,553	(a) 60,497	63,050	63,050
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,050	63,050
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ..	.....	.....	.....	23,800	3,429	27,229	27,229
Communications ...	.....	.....	....	.....	179	179	179
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	.....	.....	.....	13,784	51,150	64,934	64,934
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,032	7,032
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	213
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,587	99,587
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,62,637	1,62,637
Total, P. W. Department ...	.....	.....	* 60,15,747	.....	.....	10,53,113	70,68,860
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
Cauvery Power scheme—							
Bangalore Electric Tramways.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Expenditure ...	10,12,077	.....	10,12,077	.....	.....	.....	10,12,077
Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	10,90,561	10,90,561	.....	.....	.....	10,90,561
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	48,430	48,430	.....	.....	.....	48,430
Total ...	10,12,077	11,38,991	21,51,068	.....	.....	.....	21,51,068
Contribution Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,187	81,187	81,187
Total Expenditure ...	10,12,077	11,38,991	21,51,068	.....	.....	.....	22,32,255
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments			81,66,815			11,34,300	93,01,115

(a) Includes a sum of Rs 41,065 charged to the Civil Department for recovery from raiyats, on account of their share of charges for maintenance and restoration of tanks.

* Excludes a sum of Rs. 16,068 debited to XXVI C. P. S. Net receipts—working expenses on account of Direction Establishment charges transferred from 24 Civil Works and included in the Appendix for the P. W. Administration Report.

N.B.—The difference between the figures furnished herein and those in the sections relating to the respective departments is due to the fact that the former are final while the latter are preliminary.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1919-20.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1919-20	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,732	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,973	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,236,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1918-19 and 1919-20.

Name of State	Years	Country Spirits (arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1918-19.	689	31,37,869	107	1,08,447	258	3,31,016	2,668	34,63,071	3,722	70,40,403	... ...
	1919-20.	627	31,67,904	100	1,14,525	252	4,37,044	2,662	37,59,448	3,641	74,78,721	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1919-20.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1918-19	Collection during the current year 1919-20	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ..	...	...	...	1,10,95,759	1,06,00,000	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands				91,03,310	1,05,23,727	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	20,32,679	1,11,00,337	1,31,33,016	4,55,658	6,15,779	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ..				5,42,096	7,02,891	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	...	...	1,52,221	1,63,948	...	..
Total ...	20,32,679	1,11,00,337	1,31,33,016	99,48,843	1,16,78,449	1,16,571	13,37,996
A I. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	12,20,470	12,20,470	14,30,481	12,29,711	...	..
2. Other leases ...	...	29,559	29,559	44,114	20,318	..	..
3. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	5,869	5,869	28,321	5,869	...	...
Total ...	...	12,44,160	12,44,160	14,46,274	12,44,160	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ..				19,52,858	27,12,930		
2. Timber and other Forest produce.	21,07,553			20,35,300	14,12,387	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ..				32,377	88,561		
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	..	...	..	8.09,969	7,830		
Total ...	21,07,553	43,98,430	65,05,983	32,10,566	42,06,048	3,01,416	19,98,519
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	24,720	34,04,489	34,29,209	29,96,672	32,25,283	8,117	...
2. Toddy ...	86,040	37,21,574	38,07,614	34,12,869	35,18,318	14,842	..
3. Ganja and majum ...	3,701	4,56,731	4,60,432	3,07,526	4,39,550	843	...
4. Opium	932	40,095	41,027	1,07,718	98,085	152	...
5. Other receipts ...	7,748	21,600	29,348	1,25,215	1,91,685	142	...
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	1,93,879	1,93,879	2,59,156	2,28,151	...	...
Total ...	1,23,141	71,50,610	75,73,751	66,90,844	72,44,770	24,156	3,04,825
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	7,47,628	7,47,628	5,42,058	7.47,628	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	8,20,491	8,20,491	6,91,972	8,20,491	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	47,682	47,682	42,189	47,682	...	...
4. Plain paper for Court purposes ...	...	5,776	5,776	10,372	5,776	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	20,430	20,430	15,198	20,430	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties	...	23,030	23,030	17,554	23,030	...	...
7. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	56,432	56,432	47,677	56,432	...	...
Total ...	..	16,08,605	16,08,605	12,71,666	16,08,605	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1918-19	Collection during the current year 1919-20	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	7,293	7,293	2,743	7,293	...	..
2. Recoveries on account of Pauper suits ...	...	3,275	3,275	3,262	3,275	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	61,898	61,898	45,439	61,898	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	3,071	3,071	3,407	3,071	...	...
5. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	14,593	14,593	11,777	14,593	...	...
Total ...	...	60,944	60,944	43,074	60,944	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Miscellaneous (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	...	44,730	44,730	32,519	44,730	...	...
2. Registration ..	...	3,30,687	3,30,687	2,45,384	3,30,687	...	..
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ..	...	13,617	13,617	19,682	13,617	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	23,435	23,435	15,873	23,435	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	38,153	38,153	25,089	38,153	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,13,913	2,13,913	2,23,884	2,13,913	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	1,663	1,663	2,779	1,663	...	...
8. Police ...	...	6,354	6,354	6,659	6,354	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	35,377	35,377	39,345	35,377	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	4,759	4,759	4,957	4,759	...	..
11. Education ..	...	3,06,180	3,06,180	2,35,595	3,06,180	...	...
12. Army ...	...	67,489	67,489	45,948	67,489	...	...
13. Economic Confefence and Co-operative Socities ...	...	446	446	...	446	...	...
Total ...	...	10,86,803	10,86,803	8,97,714	10,86,803	...	...
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	...	...	...	9,27,848	...	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	96,310	96,310	77,094	96,310	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	69,486	69,486	44,080	69,486	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	7,66,785	7,66,785	8,02,644	7,66,785	...	..
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	4,01,576	4,01,576	33,092	4,01,576	...	..
3. Civil works ...	...	1,26,456	1,26,456	2,33,870	1,26,456	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	1,94,395	1,94,395	1,22,878	1,94,395	...	...
5. Industries and Commerce ...	..	...	...	6,822	11,922	...	...
Total ...	...	16,66,930	16,66,930	22,48,328	16,66,930	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1918-19	Collection during the current year 1919-20	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	18,06,996	18,06,996	15,99,180	18,06,996	..	..
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	1,29,178	1,29,178	3,23,697	1,29,178	..	...
3. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,37,269	10,37,269	13,28,729	10,37,269	.	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	—4,62,209	—4,62,209	5,52,468	—4,62,209	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	...	4,313	4,313	—8,156	4,313	...	...
Total ...	...	25,15,547	25,15,547	37,95,918	25,15,547	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	42,63,373	3,11,32,366	3,53,95,739	2,95,53,227	3,13,12,256	4,42,143	36,41,340
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	30,52,622	30,52,622	35,56,054	30,52,622	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—							
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	7,43,950	7,43,950	1,65,042	7,43,950	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	5,99,915	5,99,915	13,16,331	5,99,915	...	...
(c) Endowment and other account ...	...	2,09,657	2,09,657	47,452	2,09,657	..	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	26,63,054	26,63,054	26,89,670	26,63,054	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	11,14,025	11,14,025	11,44,256	11,14,025	...	...
6. Deposits ..	...	6,42,906	6,42,906	...	6,42,906	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	8,04,949	8,04,949	...	8,04,949	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	1,51,905	1,51,905	...	1,51,905	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	6,408	...	...	..
10. Loans ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	13,55,073	13,55,073	...	13,55,073	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	32,787	32,787	65,490	32,787	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,13,70,843	1,13,70,843	89,90,698	1,13,70,843	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	42,63,373	4,25,03,209	4,67,66,582	3,85,43,925	4,26,83,099	4,42,143	36,41,340
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	5,32,83,099	5,32,83,099	4,96,39,684	5,32,83,099	...	...

Karnataka State Archives (Departmental Library)

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1918-19	Current year 1919-20	Previous year 1918-19	Current year 1919-20	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	21,49,000	22,84,000	21,74,406	24,63,747	
2. Forests	11,12,000	11,45,000	11,78,468	12,38,634	
3. Excise	3,65,000	4,06,000	3,81,156	4,16,181	
4. Stamps	1,14,000	1,13,000	96,588	85,590	
5. Registration	1,21,000	1,22,000	1,29,042	1,21,434	
Total ...	38,61,000	40,70,000	39,59,660	43,25,586	
C2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	10,53,000	13,17,000	13,02,104	16,83,145	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,33,000	1,60,000	1,32,132	1,67,674	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	4,79,000	4,77,000	3,90,277	3,77,453	
5. Miscellaneous	1,42,000	1,40,000	1,83,632	14,53,198	
6. Courts of Law	9,63,000	10,67,000	10,11,485	9,35,517	
7. Jails	1,25,000	1,29,000	1,39,923	1,71,184	
8. Police	11,62,000	13,12,000	13,09,017	13,10,451	
9. Army	17,62,000	17,83,000	17,90,411	24,09,420	
Total ...	78,19,000	83,85,000	82,58,981	1,05,08,042	
D. Public Instruction	37,97,000	41,74,000	36,14,001	36,83,339	
E. Medical charges	6,83,000	7,49,000	7,96,507	8,00,558	
F. Religious charges	3,73,000	3,76,000	3,65,602	3,62,254	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	30,76,000	25,00,000	14,41,514	24,39,501	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	24,92,000	25,00,000	15,62,752	16,67,927	
3. Cauvery Power Works	10,72,000	8,44,000	3,89,973	10,12,769	
4. Industrial Works	25,00,000	27,01,000	8,29,185	25,97,616	
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works, etc.	1,73,000	1,55,000	—49,593	5,263	
6. Industrial Investment	.....	3,00,000	.....	8,00,000	
Total .	93,13,000	90,00,000	41,73,831	85,23,076	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	15,16,000	14,54,000	12,14,373	11,30,741	
ii. Civil Works	26,40,000	25,57,000	30,46,007	29,87,905	
Total ..	41,56,000	40,11,000	42,60,380	41,18,646	
I. Stamp Department—					
J. Pensions	12,49,000	12,50,000	12,30,830	12,31,625	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1918-19	Current year 1919-20	Previous year 1918-19	Current year 1919-20	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	9,41,000	8,14,000	7,11,167	6,02,654	
2. Supervision of Mines	1,82,000	1,97,000	1,94,435	2,10,178	
3. Sinking Fund	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,333	3,33,333	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	9,04,000	9,49,000	6,74,206	11,21,147	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure.	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ..	1,28,000	1,17,000	1,51,128	1,27,723	
7. Economic Conference	2,54,000	2,00,000	2,25,889	1,79,499	
8. Agriculture	6,14,000	6,62,000	6,48,945	6,45,681	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	3,19,000	3,18,000	6,07,163	2,36,087	
10. Industrial Development Fund Reserve	.....	.....	.....	1,50,000	
11. Co-operative Societies	1,05,000	1,02,000	88,729	1,03,778	
12. Grants for Public Improvements ...	12,25,000	10,60,000	6,26,831	6,40,138	
13. Famine Relief	.....	14,50,000	.....	.....	
14. Famine Insurance	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
15. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	69,000	63,000	1,53,774	33,498	
16. ,, Electrical ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	58,966	
17. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	4,62,000	9,69,000	4,62,000	22,90,018	
18. Extraordinary expenditure ...	.....	.....	14,22,754	4,11,232	
19. Add—Unspent allotment ...	.....	3,14,000	3,98,000	11,04,684	
20. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	25,82,000	40,33,000	36,24,000	42,05,508	
Total ...	43,54,000	49,15,000	44,74,354	54,43,108	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,91,05,000	4,09,30,000	3,46,34,146	4,24,96,234	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Unfunded Debt:— Insurance and Provident Funds ...	.....	.....	....	.....	
Savings Bank deposits	.....	.....	.....	... ..	
Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Reserve Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Local and other Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Deposits	.....	.....	21,40,677	.....	
7. Advances	.....	.....	14,96,121	.....	
8. Suspense account	.....	.....	1,83,583	.....	
9. Departmental balance	.....	.....	.....	10,442	
10. Loans	.....	.....	79,679	32,559	
11. Remittances	.....	.....	5,05,478	.....	
12. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.. ...	44,05,538	43,001	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	3,91,05,000	4,09,30,000	3,90,39,684	4,25,39,235	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,06,00,000	1,07,43,864	
Grand Total including closing balance ..	.....	.....	4,96,39,684	5,32,83,099	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1919.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*164 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,695,360	20,328	12,713	3,773	2,378	1,464	...	...	7,66,021	9161·6	730·4	9,892	

* Excludes 8 State Non-Public, 2 Private non-aided and 10 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1919.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	97,609	82,550	.....	15,059	343,948	93,793	.....	250,155	17·1	14·5	60·3	16·4	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1919-20.

Number of institutions: Past year 1918-19	Number of institutions: Present year 1919-20	Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June: Past year 1918-19	Number on the rolls on 30th June: Present year 1919-20	Average daily attendance: Past year 1918-19	Average daily attendance: Present year 1919-20	Expenditure from: State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
3	3	Colleges, English, for men	726	812	633	722	3,93,465	...	...	...	...	3,93,465*
1	1	Do for women	8	20	6	18	26,120	...	..	...	...	26,120*
4	1	Colleges, Oriental, for men	166	17	137	20	45,347	6,907	...	...	1,109	53,363
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	9	4	8	7	18,394	..	...	...	..	18,394
9	6	Total ...	909	853	784	767	4,83,326	6,907	...	...	1,109	4,91,342
		Secondary Schools.										
16	17	High Schools, English, for boys	5,799	6,193	4,968	5,249	1,75,632	1,445	768	1,17,865	58,131	3,53,841
10	10	Do Vernacular, for boys	336	242	264	262	66,366	835	...	2,690	47	69,938
266	288	Middle Schools, English, for boys	39,208	42,501	27,816	30,281	2,13,251	63,509	2,874	1,22,968	8,299	4,10,901
94	84	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,439	10,155	6,790	6,609	1,13,642	136	5,389	6,263	2,568	1,27,998
3	3	High Schools, English, for girls	78	95	68	69	40,345	...	...	592	981	41,918
3	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	30	35	20	21	33,298	...	...	...	..	33,298
13	13	Middle Schools, English, for girls	2,160	2,176	1,462	1,394	36,773	...	...	4,838	21,927	63,538
88	108	Do Vernacular, for girls	9,254	11,952	5,443	7,481	1,16,679	...	169	328	25,287	1,42,463
493	526	Total ...	67,304	73,349	46,831	51,366	7,95,986	65,925	9,200	2,55,544	1,17,240	12,43,895
		Primary Schools.										
8,966	8,806	Primary Schools, for boys	219,797	220,201	151,156	153,654	3,85,671	4,97,386	275	2,196	3,422	8,88,950
630	616	Do for girls	23,375	22,199	15,096	14,095	94,631	82,145	45	129	11,840	1,88,790
9,596	9,422	Total ...	243,172	242,400	166,252	167,749	4,80,302	5,79,531	320	2,325	15,262	10,77,740
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	427	419	422	378	49,239	43,165	...	1	28	92,433
3	3	Do do Mistresses	101	63	65	56	11,149	714	...	...	698	12,561
...	...	Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	7,295	...	...	...	...	7,295
22	23	Industrial Schools for males	1,428	1,244	1,250	926	50,215	...	...	122	60,472	1,10,809
4	4	Do do for females	212	166	188	130	4,156	...	5	..	4,232	8,393
4	4	Commercial Schools	457	422	380	271	18,225	...	...	4,334	150	22,709
2	2	Medical and Forest Schools	96	112	87	108	33,486	...	...	724	...	34,210
57	56	Sanskrit Schools	2,029	1,910	1,468	1,431	6,276	500	...	168	1,316	8,260
2	2	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	54	49	43	30	1,320	1,070	...	20	165	2,575
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	76	48	67	45	8,043	...	...	1,303	...	9,346
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	139	143	136	122	15,645	...	...	2,030	.8	17,675
1	1	Telegraph Training class	...	...	...	...	966	...	...	...	...	966
2	2	Agricultural Schools	41	42	29	37	18,030	...	...	...	590	18,620
301	286	Practical Instruction classes	7,031	7,902	5,604	5,317	25,695	...	...	...	...	25,695
407	392	Total ...	12,091	12,520	9,739	8,851	2,49,740	45,449	5	8,702	67,651	3,71,547
10,505	10,346	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	323,476	329,192	223,606	228,733	20,09,354	6,97,812	9,525	2,66,571	2,01,262	31,84,524
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1	...	Advanced	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
986	868	Elementary	13,347	11,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
987	868	Total ...	13,365	11,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	11,17,701	93,526	300	1,06,260	82,411	14,00,198
11,492	11,214	Grand Total of all Institutions and Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	336,841	340,801	223,606	228,733	31,27,055	7,91,338	9,825	3,72,831	2,83,673	45,84,722

* Provisional.

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